



**JOHN T. MATT**  
Candidate for Legislature

#### JOHN T. MATT'S PLATFORM

Opposed to "bootlegging" and will work and vote for a "strong Enforcement Act."

For Good Schools right at home and under local supervision.

For a budget system for our State expenditures.

For good roads everywhere but against graft. Let every dollar possible go to making good roads and stop these "phantom" offices and superfluous officials.

For soldier boys in every particular in which I can be of service to them.

For making corporations pay their full share of taxes along with farmer or laborer.

I stand for a graduated inheritance tax. Let large estates and big interests share the burdens of the government. The farmer and laborer have enough to bear without taking an excessive time from the widow and orphan.

I favor a return of 50 per cent of the automobile licenses to the counties to be used ONLY for building County roads.

I favor Agriculture being on our School Curriculum.

I am opposed to the high school tax laws and meddling with our schools from Harrisburg.

Will work and vote to have 50 per cent of the dog tax paid by the County to come back to the county in cash and as much of the balance as is possible to stock our forests with game of all kinds.

#### PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. L. E. Mollenauer spent the week end at State College.

Mrs. Grist spent the week end at State College.

William H. Beagle of Windber was a Bedford visitor on Tuesday.

Mrs. John Will spent several days with relative and friends in Cumberland.

Messrs. Fred Billman and Robert Hackett attended the football game at Beaverdale.

Mr. Harold Lessig of Altoona, spent several days with relatives and friends at this place.

Miss Hilda Will spent several days with friends and relatives in Johnstown.

Mr. S. F. Frazey of Mattie and Mr. Dorsey Ling, of Windber were in Bedford Tuesday on business.

Mr. LeRoy Mowry, of Buffalo Mills, transacted business in Bedford Wednesday.

Messrs. J. A. S. Beagle and Clayton Smith, of Lutzville, called at this office while in town Saturday.

Mr. Henry L. Miller and George Hinson, of New Paris, spent Tuesday in Bedford.

Miss Zella Donahoe, of Clarksburg, W. Va., is visiting relatives in Bedford.

Grant Crawley walked out of the second story door of Lysinger's mill yesterday and broke his leg in two places.

Mrs. Vincent Straub and son Thomas returned home Wednesday from a visit with relatives and friends in Chicago.

Mr. W. H. Straub and son Oscar returned home Tuesday after visiting friends and relatives in Johnstown for a few days.

The Bedford Independent football team tied Beaverdale team last Sunday. The score being 6-6.

Mr. Jesse Turner and Albert Kauffman, of Mann's Choice, were transacting business in Bedford Tuesday.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Albert Eyer, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Beam and Mr. H. C. Heckerman are attending the sessions of the Potomac Synod at York.

In the Dollar Day Specials for Tuesday, Oct. 31, Seifert's News Stand quotes \$1.50 papers at \$1.00. It should read \$1.50 pipes to be sold at \$1.00 on that day.

Rev. R. R. Jones, of Friend's Cove Reformed church, and Elder W. Grant Diehl left for York, Pa., on Monday to attend the meetings of Potomac Synod.

We are informed that Dr. Ayres was operated on for injuries in his chest last Wednesday. Two doctors put a plate in his knee cap. His condition is very favorable. Miss Clites is getting along very well.

Dr. A. C. Wolf started Wednesday on a motor trip to Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Va., and other points which will require two weeks. His office will be open about November 6th. Mrs. Wolf accompanied him to Cumberland.



**DANIEL S. BRUMBAUGH**  
Candidate for Congress

#### EVERYBODY TALKING ABOUT CONGRESS

We know the very serious condition that is prevailing throughout the land. We are only speaking the truth when we say that the people of this country employed in every vocation and in every character of business are talking about congress. They are doing it because congress has done nothing to stimulate business. They are doing it because the present congress has done nothing to give employment to the unemployed. They are doing it because our congress has done nothing to benefit the farmer and stimulate the prices of the farmers' products. There has never been known a time when the mental make-up of the House of Representatives was so low at it is today.

It is necessary to select able and well-trained men to fill our congressional halls, men particularly trained and have a knowledge of the needs of our common people. The tasks to be accomplished are too important to be left to untrained hands. A man must be thoroughly trained to succeed in any line.

Daniel S. Brumbaugh, the Democratic candidate for congress in the Bedford-Harris district, is a man who knows the needs of the people and has the backbone to stand up for their rights. Vote for Brumbaugh.

#### AUTOMOBILE SPEEDERS

Several arrests have been made and parties brought before J. Reed Irvine, Justice of the Peace, for exceeding the speed limit in the Borough. These cases have been dismissed by the Justice on account of the required signs as provided by the laws of 1921 not being erected in the Borough. The amended laws of 1921 provide that the legal speed shall be 30 miles per hour, provided. That authorities having charge of the highways may, in dangerous or built-up sections or at schoolhouses, place signs marked "fifteen" (15) mile speed limit, in letters not less than five (5) inches in height. Such of these signs as are placed at the entrance of the city, borough, town, or village of the highway that are State highways shall bear the name of the city, borough, town or village, in letters of the same size. Said signs shall be placed on the right-hand side of the highway, facing the traffic to be controlled, clearly legible therefrom, and at these places the speed limit shall not exceed a rate of one (1) mile in four (4) minutes for a distance beyond said sign of not more than one-eighth (1-8) of a mile; and, if such highway is still in a dangerous or built-up section, a second sign, similar to the above described, may be erected and the speed limit shall not exceed one mile in four minutes for not more than one-eighth (1-8) of a mile beyond said sign; and as many signs may be erected as may be necessary. At the end of said dangerous or built-up sections, there shall be erected a sign reading "end of fifteen (15) mile limit," in letters five (5) inches in height; said sign to be placed at right angles to the highway and facing the traffic to be controlled.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Leonard and daughter, Mary and Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, of Chalybeate, motored to Cresson to visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard's daughter Mrs. Clarence Imgrund. Miss Mary Leonard expects to spend the winter with her sister.

James H. Laher of the Laher Ice Cream Factory, went to Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the National Ice Cream Convention and while there he bought up-to-date ice cream machinery for his new plant in Bedford. He went October 15th and returned October 22.

The Past Grand's Association of the Oddfellows of Bedford County will meet with Woodbury Lodge this evening at 7:30 o'clock. All third degree members are welcome at this meeting. The meeting promises to be of unusual interest.

How comforting to the poor is the thought that they are tolling up the steep way to the Kingdom, while lugging the burdens of the rich on their shoulders. Why does God allow the Pinchots to make the hill in a limousine and compel the poor to pull up the best way they can?



**JOHN A. McSPARRAN**  
Candidate for Governor



**ROBERT E. PATTISON JR.**  
Candidate for Lieutenant Governor

## WHAT FINNEGANISM MEANS TO COUNTRY SCHOOLS

Last week we told you a dozen important things John A. McSparran can do without the aid of the Legislature, if the people elect him governor, and no man will attempt to deny that any governor can do it if he will and John A. McSparran WILL. That alone will save the State of Pennsylvania millions of dollars in the four years. Another very important thing to the country districts is the fact that if McSparran is elected governor, he will get rid of Finneganism and Finneganism, the chief factor in raising your school taxes so high in the last few years and the chief reason your school apportionments have not been forthcoming and the chief reason your school district is so far in debt.

Finneganism does not only mean high taxes and holding back of appropriations it means that our country children will not have the opportunities they have had heretofore. Under that system every teacher after a certain period, 1926, we believe in Pennsylvania, must be a State Normal School or a College Graduate. Now to enter a State Normal School or college the system requires a boy or girl to have a high school diploma of the first grade. That is, before a country boy or girl can enter a college or state normal school he must first go to a first grade high school four years. Then before he can teach he must go to college four years, which entails a term of eight years of preparation and an outlay to a farmer of \$2500 to \$5000 which no ordinary farmer can stand consequently his child will be compelled to drop out of an educational field into a field in which he can travel and that will be to stay on the farm and let the teachers of our schools come from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Pittsburgh and other centers where the boys and girls have a superior advantage by having a High School and College at their door and expenses low. Just now long the people, Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, Laborites are going to stand for that kind of treatment, no one knows but the people now have an opportunity to vote for a man who stands for the country boy or girl in every particular. That man is John A. McSparran. He stands for good schools and good churches. He was formerly a teacher and is now a Methodist preacher as well as a farmer and if any body knows the needs of a dis-

trict like Bedford County John A. McSparran does. Then why not vote for him? Do you have a boy or girl whom you want educated? Do you have \$2000 or \$5000 to spend for their education? Do you think that Philadelphia and Pittsburgh can send us teachers who can have country sympathies and know country ideals? Do you think that a Philadelphia boy or girl will know a pig from a cow and can teach Agriculture? You go to the election and vote for John A. McSparran, for governor, if you want to remedy this stealing away of your rights. They have spent all our road money to build good roads around the big centers and now they expect to run our schools from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Are you satisfied? If not go to the election Nov. 7, Tuesday, November 7th, and vote. Don't be a clam. Go and vote and vote your sentiments. Don't let people purchase you like so many sheep and then collect twice the purchase price back in taxes. There isn't any manhood in that.

They have it going now that the next legislature is going to pass a bill preventing a farmer or laborer who has \$50 or \$100 to spare from loaning it to his neighbor who needs a little money to conduct his business. We do not know how true the report is but we know that the report has its source pretty close to the banking interests of Bedford County and "where there is smoke there is some fire". The thought is revolting in some person's mind connected with the banks, at least. Are the farmers and common people going to vote that system in too. It will compel everybody who wants to borrow money to go to a bank to get it at 6 per cent. And it will compel everybody who has a little surplus to put it in a bank at 3 per cent or keep it in his pocket. Do you want to vote away your liberties like that? If not go to the polls and vote for John A. McSparran and John T. Matt. They don't stand for that kind of business. Do you want to give your boys and girls a chance for advancement in education and teach your own schools? Then vote for John A. McSparran and John T. Matt. They stand for the most advanced education but not for unreasonable restrictions.

#### Mrs. George H. Koontz

Mrs. Anna R. wife of George T. Koontz, passed away at Jeanette, Oct. 22, at 5 o'clock in the family home, 10 Cuyler avenue. It is four months since the serious nature of the illness of Mrs. Koontz became known to her family and immediate friends and throughout all the period she was a most patient sufferer. She was aged 60 years, 11 months and 3 days. Born in Bedford county she spent her life there until the removal of the Koontz family to Jeanette in 1895. Her greatest interests were in her home and a lifetime of devotion was freely given to the family of children now grown to manhood and womanhood. These are Chester R., Ross A., Fannie E., Margaret, Margaret M., Harry E., Charles C., and Emma E., and three grandchildren.

Surviving also are four brothers, Harry F. Ott, of Fostoria, O., John E. Ott, of Bedford, J. Herman Ott, of Conemaugh and Elmer J. Ott, who has made his home with the Koontz family there.

Harry F. Ott, of Fostoria, O., is a sister, Mrs. John Miller, of Millvale, died about one year ago. Mrs. Koontz was a member of St. Marks Lutheran church and the funeral services Tuesday in the home at 10 o'clock was conducted by her late pastor, the Rev. J. E. F. Hassinger, assisted by the Rev. Ira S. Mond, of Grace Reformed church. Interment followed in Brush Creek cemetery.

#### DEEDS RECORDED

Mary J. Smith to Gusta H. Gordan tract in Mann twp., \$300.

Gusta H. Gordan to Geo. F. Smith, tract in Mann twp., \$50.

Gusta H. Gordan to William A. May, tract in Mann twp., \$25.

Hannah Lippie to Catherine Hafer lot in Bedford boro., \$900.

Key Coal Mining Co., to Penna. Co. for insurance, tract in Broadtop twp., \$1.

Penna. Co., for insurance to Key Coal Mining Co., lands in Broadtop, \$1.

Joseph Franklin Wilson to Frank Kegg, tract in Bedford twp., \$1200, Gertrude M. Cox to Thomas H. Reighard, lot in Everett boro., \$2250.

#### PROGRAM FOR AFTERNOON SESSION OF BEDFORD COUNTY FEDERATION OF WOMEN

A musical number to be held in the Sunday School rooms or the Barndollar M. E. Church, Everett, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1922.

Singing by the audience. American Prayer: Chorus, Everett Primary Grades: Reading, The Power of Music: Chorus, Everett Grade School: Paper on Music, Mrs. L. C. T. Miller: Girls Chorus, Everett High School: Music, Bedford High School: Junior Choir, Saxton: Doxology and Dismissal.

Mrs. W. P. S. Henry.  
Mrs. J. C. Lyon.  
Mrs. A. Eichelberger.

## VOTE FOR



**Milton U. McIntyre**  
Boswell, Pa.

## Democratic Candidate for STATE SENATOR

--: Somerset, Bedford, Fulton --: 36th District

**HONEST LEGISLATION--LAW ENFORCEMENT--ONE HUNDRED PER CENT AMERICAN**

#### WILL BEDFORD COUNTY HONOR HER SOLDIERS?

On Tuesday November 7th the citizens of Bedford County will render a decision by voting yes or no on the question of erecting a memorial to her soldiers and sailors, who so gallantly represented her, not only in the late war, but in all wars.

When the boys were "over there" standing between us and German bullets and bayonets, and each week there came the story of some other one of our very own who had laid down his life in behalf of the great ideals of humanity and democracy, we felt that we would never be able to show them how much we really did appreciate what they were doing. We then said to ourselves and to one another, that Bedford County must see to it that such deeds of heroism and sacrifice be not forgotten. We even went so far as to meet together, representative men and women from every section of Bedford County, in the Court House, on a certain Saturday afternoon. Enthusiasm ran high and fine feelings and patriotic speeches could have erected a monument to our heroes if would have towered mountain high. Perhaps because we wanted to do something big and because we wanted to be sure of doing the right thing, we adjourned without doing any other definite thing than to decide to wait until the "boys" should come home, that they might have a part in deciding what form the memorial should take.

Now, by action of the legislature of Pennsylvania, counties are authorized to vote upon the question of erecting a memorial hall to perpetuate the brave deeds of their soldiers and sailors.

That this is the very kind of memorial that meets the approval of the soldiers themselves is evidenced by the fact that in Bedford County all the preliminary arrangements leading up to and making possible a vote upon this question were looked after by an "old soldier."

If Bedford County votes yes on this question then her "Memorial Hall" will not only be a thing of beauty, it will be of practical service to the people from every part of the county. It will furnish meeting rooms for the American Legion, for the G. A. R., the D. A. R. and all other patriotic organizations. In the spirit in which our men fought it will be a blessing to all.

Let us remember that we are taking action upon this question as an entire county and if we say YES the cost of each one will be so small as to be almost ridiculous.

Will Bedford County say to her soldiers and sailors on November 7th, "We don't care to remember what you have done", or will she say, "by voting YES upon this question." We are going to build such a memorial as shall remind our children and our children's children of the brave deeds of our noble heroes?

As they answered "YES" when we called, let us answer YES at the polls.

#### BEDFORD HIGH WINS AGAIN

Score: Bedford 7, Saxton 0

Last Saturday the husky boys from Saxton High School clashed with the Bedford High boys on the local grid. The game was keenly contested from beginning to end with very little advantage for either team. The visitors attacked with a great variety of plays and a number of times came within striking distance of the goal line. The Bedford boys played the better game which was evidenced by the consistent gains made by the local boys as contrasted with the inconsistent gains and losses of the visitors.

#### Details of the Game

Bedford received the kick-off and succeeded in making one first down. The visitors forced Bedford to punt the ball and put the Bedford boys on edge by a spectacular end run of 18 yards. Bedford again got possession of the ball by holding the visitors for downs. Then followed a fine display of straight football by the two boys gaining three first downs in succession. Second Quarter--Bedford was forced to punt to Saxton. On Saxton's first play the fumbled the ball and Bedford recovered it. The visitors again forced Bedford to punt but could not make any gains after getting possession of the ball. Saxton was thrown for an eight yard loss and were forced to yield to the Bedford boys Bedford, after three successive downs, succeeded in carrying the ball across the goal line for the first and only touchdown. A spectacular pass, Smith to Brightbill, gained 20 yards for Bedford and in a large measure made the score possible.

The second half was marked by poor plays and fumbles on both sides. Very little ground was gained by straight football although each side made long gains at intervals. A pass, Smith to Souser, gained 40 yards for Bedford. Saxton worked a number of long end runs. In spite of these displays there were only four first downs made by both teams. At the end of the game Saxton had possession of the ball on the 35 yard line.

Referee, Leader, Umpire, Hughes, Linesman, Harman, Time 44 min.

#### LINE-UP

Bedford	Pos.	Saxton
Long	L. E. W. McCahan	
Beam	L. T. Bradley	
Dibert	L. G. E. Eichelberger	
Snyder	C. S. Stoier	
Koontz	R. G. McMurthrie	
Snell	R. T. I. Eichelberger	
VanOrmer	R. E. V. McCahan	
Smith	Q. B. Hart	
Souser	L. H. B. Smith	
Brightbill	R. H. B. Eneyart	
Hackett	F. B. Huff	

#### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Albert J. Karns, of East Prov. twp., and Clara P. Pittman of Monroe twp.

Gerald C. Davis of Alum Bank and Regina G. Fickes of Osterburg.



**IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL**  
**Sunday School**  
**Lesson**  
(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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**LESSON FOR OCTOBER 29**  
**MESSIAH'S MINISTRY (WORLD'S**  
**TEMPERANCE SUNDAY)**

**LESSON TEXT**—Isa. 61:1-9.  
**GOLDEN TEXT**—Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Prov. 14:34.  
**REFERENCE MATERIAL**—Matt. 7:15-20; Rom. 14:13.  
**PRIMARY TOPIC**—How Four Boys Became Healthy and Happy.—Dan. 1:3-20.  
**JUNIOR TOPIC**—Destroying the World's Iniquity.  
**INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC**—The Next Step in the Prohibition Campaign.  
**YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC**—Progress of Prohibition Throughout the World.

The lesson committee has gratuitously named this lesson "World-wide Prohibition." Neither the text nor the context, directly or implied, says anything about prohibition as we understand the use of the word. However, when Messiah shall reign upon the earth the rum traffic with all other iniquitous practices will be abolished.

**1. Messiah's Commission (v. 1).**  
He was appointed by the Lord. God's plan for the world is a time of peace and blessing.

**2. Messiah's Program (v. 2).**  
Messiah's program is twofold: to "proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God." The careful reading of Luke 4:18-21 will show that Jesus suspended reading of this passage at the comma, in Isaiah 61:2. His first coming opened up the day of "grace and the acceptable year of the Lord," and His second coming will usher in "the day of vengeance of our God" (II Thess. 1:7-10; cf. Mal. 3:1-3).

**I. Proclaiming the Acceptable Year of the Lord (v. 1, 2).** In His ministry of grace He preached (1) "good tidings to the meek." "Meek" here means not only a grace, but a condition, that is, those in poverty and affliction. (2) "Bind up the brokenhearted." "Bind up" signifies healing. (3) "Liberty to the captives." The figure of deliverance from the Babylonian captivity is used to describe deliverance from sin and death (Heb. 2:15). (4) "Opening of the prison to them that are bound." Messiah's work was to give deliverance to those who were enslaved by the consequences of their sins. (5) "The acceptable year of the Lord." This means a space of time in which God would accept all who repent of their sins and come to Him.

**2. Proclaiming the day of vengeance of God (v. 2).** While the day of mercy is lengthened out, the time of judgment will surely come. The day of vengeance will break upon the world when the Lord shall be revealed from heaven (II Thess. 1:7-10). The period of mercy is called "year," while the period of vengeance is called "day," showing that the period of mercy is much longer than the period of wrath.

**III. The Blessings of Messiah's Kingdom (v. 3-9).**

**1. "Comfort all that mourn" (v. 3).** The day of vengeance will bring sorrow to many, but they shall be comforted when they shall see the King on the throne.

**2. "Give unto them beauty for ashes" (v. 3).** This peculiarly applies to Israel.

**3. "Oil of Joy for Mourning" (v. 3).** Israel has been mourning for centuries. When the Messiah shall reign as King they shall be glad.

**4. "Garment of Praise for the Spirit of heaviness" (v. 3).** Instead of wearing the symbol of the burden of sin they shall be clothed so as to indicate their joyfulness.

**5. "Called Trees of Righteousness" (v. 3).** These trees represent Israel, as planted by God and bearing fruit, not as reeds bowed down with sorrow.

**6. "They Shall Build the Old Wastes" (v. 4).** Israel shall return to their own land and shall rebuild the city of Jerusalem and the cities of Judah which the waste.

**7. "Strangers Shall Stand and Feed Your Flocks" (v. 5).** In the time of the Kingdom the Gentiles shall render voluntary service unto Israel so that Israel may devote her whole time to the service of God.

**8. "Ye Shall Be Named the Priests of the Lord" (v. 6).** God chose Israel to be the priestly nation to represent Him to the Gentiles.

**9. "For Your Shame Ye Shall Have Doubt" (v. 7).** Instead of the shame and confusion which Israel has experienced for centuries she shall have double honor and rejoicing.

**10. "I Will Direct Their Work, and Make a Covenant With Them" (v. 8).** God will vindicate His people and cause the Gentiles to see the divine favor upon them.

**False Prophets.**  
Believe not every spirit but try the spirits if they be of God, because many false prophets are gone out into the world.—John 4:1.

**Unjust Things.**  
He that speaketh unjust things cannot be hid, neither shall the chastising judgment pass him by.—Book of Wisdom, 1:8.

**In the Sight of All Men.**  
Provide things honest in the sight of all men.—Romans 12:17.

**PENNSYLVANIA**  
**STATE ITEMS**

**Pittsburgh.**—Bond issues totaling \$3,000,000 will be voted on by sixteen communities of Allegheny county at the November election.

**Pittsburgh.**—If Edwin Killian marries within a year and does not touch liquor for two years, he will collect one-fifth of \$51,000. Such provisions are contained in his father's will, filed for probate here. "An event Killian fails to carry out the provisions, his share of the estate will be held in trust until he is 40 years old. Four other children were given their share of the estate outright.

**Pittsburgh.**—The Bloomsburg Paper company's plant, two miles from here, burned. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss will be about \$75,000, and twenty men will be thrown out of employment.

**Chester.**—Within a few hours after his sister had called at police headquarters and pleaded for help in finding him the naked body of Korsinger Barzaski, aged 30, of 325 Trainer street, was found floating in a small lake near the congoletum plant at Marcus Hook. Barzaski disappeared from his boarding house on the night of October 12.

**Chester.**—Council unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Superintendent of Finance White, supporting an official request made by Major Ramsey that the government return to the city the silver service presented to the scout cruiser Chester several years ago. The cruiser is to be scrapped and the city officials believe that the silver service could be placed in the old court house on Market street in the keeping of the Delaware County Historical Society. The mayor has taken the matter up with Congressman Butler and Secretary of the Navy Denby. Following the launching of the cruiser, then a new type of fighting craft, the silver service was presented in recognition of the honor conferred by the government in naming the craft for Chester.

**Lewistown.**—Robert Hartley, who claimed the championship for ground hogs in Mifflin county this season must step aside and tender the belt to Ross Snook, of Milroy, who captured twenty-eight of the little pigs.

**Shenandoah.**—Leonard Cuff, Dominick Calista, Carmel Torrella and Stephen Gautan were buried for a time when a slush chute collapsed at Lost Mountain colliery, covering them with ruin. They were dug out in the nick of time by fellow-workmen, but all were dangerously hurt.

**Pittsburgh.**—Ariza Clark, 16-year-old negro of Edin, Indiana county, died at a hospital here from a bullet wound. She was shot at her home in the mining village. James Clark, father of the girl, and L. T. Williams, a boarder at the Clark home, brought her to the hospital. They were arrested and are being held for the Indiana authorities. The men first claimed the shooting accidental, but, according to the police, the father told them Williams, the girl's sweetheart, shot her.

**Washington.**—The body of John Andrew of Bentleyville, a world war veteran, was found on a road near that town. His spleen had been ruptured by a heavy blow on the side. George Wark is being held in connection with the case.

**Easton.**—The schools of Western Chester were closed after three cases of diphtheria had been reported to the board of health. The Easton board of health held a meeting and a quarantine on all residents from the neighborhood borough, to prevent a spread of the disease in this city is being considered. A resolution was adopted authorizing the president of the board and the city health officer to take any steps deemed necessary to protect the health of the residents of this city.

**Tomesta.**—The F. C. Proper oil well, brought in recently, is producing about 150 barrels a day. The well is located half a mile across the Allegheny river from the Fidioute field.

**Harrisburg.**—The industrial board issued a notice calling attention to employers to a ruling on the child labor act, especially in regard to certificates of age. The ruling, adopted in April, 1921, is as follows: That to secure better administration of the Pennsylvania child labor law it is required that minors over 16 years of age, on applying for a position in any establishment, or in any occupation in this commonwealth, shall present an age certificate authorized by the attendance bureau of the department of public instruction, and issued and signed by the proper officer of the local school district. Such certificate shall also bear the minor's own signature. Said certificate shall remain on file with the employer during said minor's term of employment, to be returned to the minor when the term of employment ceases.

**Shenandoah.**—City council floated a \$36,000 bond issue to meet outstanding indebtedness.

**Altoona.**—Deputies from the Altoona office of the internal revenue bureau will investigate 150 returns from income tax payers for 1921.

**Uniontown.**—Run down by a Baltimore and Ohio train near Atchison Alexander Clarke died shortly after ward in a hospital here.

**Uniontown.**—Fifteen-year-old Pearl Bennett died in her mother's arms after she was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio freight train at Evans, Pa. county.

**Darlington.**—Losing his balance and falling into a stone crusher, Edward King, aged 19, of this place, was ground to a pulp.

**Junata.**—David A. Little, aged 64, foreman of painters at the Pennsylvania railroad's shops here, died following an operation for acute appendicitis.

**New Castle.**—Buried under a load of rock, Fred Market, aged 30, was instantly killed at the plant of the Crescent Portland Cement company, near here.

**Bloomsburg.**—The school board has decided to hold special institutes for the town teachers on six Saturdays each year.

**York.**—While George Frederick, a former Yorker, who has been visiting his brother, Jacob Frederick, in this city, was on a motor trip, he was robbed of \$1400 in cash, which he had left under lock in a trunk in his brother's home. Report of the theft was made to the police. An examination failed to disclose that the house had been forced.

**Pittsburgh.**—Members of two foot ball teams (Bridgeville, near here, were charged with violating the blue laws of the state by District Attorney H. H. Rowand. They defied his edict not to play on Sunday, Rowand said. One of the defendants is William Flood, chief of the Bridgeville police and manager of one of the teams.

**Pittsburgh.**—One thousand two hundred men and women were admitted to citizenship at the September term of the United States district court here.

**Lewistown.**—Levi Berkey, 57 years old, died at the Lewistown Hospital from injuries sustained ten days ago when he fell from a lumber truck.

**Mount Carmel.**—After keeping their wedding secret more than a year, Joseph Troth of this place, and Miss Nellie Link announced that they had been married in Bethlehem September 27, 1921.

**Harrisburg.**—The public service commission has approved applications for eight new electric light companies to operate in York, Lehigh, Beaver and Potter counties and approved a merger of companies chartered for Beaver county.

**West Hazleton.**—Detective D. T. McKelvey has been retained to unearth the details of a new plan of robbery just developed here. Men are given high voltage hooch in a local saloon, it is claimed, and are robbed of money and valuables while dazed. One victim lost \$180 and a gold watch.

**Pittsburgh.**—Armed with grappling hooks, a squad of policemen combed the Ohio river near Avalon for the body of a highway robber. Samuel Miller, no home, appeared at central police station, walked up to the desk sergeant and said, "I killed a man down at Avalon and I want to give myself up." The man, he said, tried to rob him, so he shot the highwayman, and rolled the body into the river.

**Butler.**—One thousand Butler women, who voted in 1920, didn't register for the November election, according to registration officials. The first year the nineteenth amendment was in force 2400 women voted here. This year the registration shows 1248 women.

**Harrisburg.**—The fact that sixty-four cases of typhoid fever have appeared in rural sections in the first ten days of October against thirty-four in the similar period of last month caused a new warning against using water from unprotected sources.

**Pottsville.**—A wildcat, known to hunters as a "bobcat," was cornered and killed by William R. Miller, of Cressona. It is believed the big cat has killed hundreds of rabbits as well as other game within a short time. Miller's dogs freed the cat, but it showed fight even after two bullets had been sent into its body. A "bobcat" is seldom seen in this part of Pennsylvania, although numerous farther west.

**Nesquehoning.**—While entering the rear of his home Saturday night, John Bond was mysteriously shot in a leg below the knee. He saw the shadow of a man crouching in the doorway of his deceased father's workshop, a short distance away, and as he placed his hand in his hip pocket to get the door key was wounded. He was taken to the Coaldale Hospital, where his condition remains critical. The man who fired the shot was seen leaping over fences and escaping. The theory is that the man who did the shooting intended to rob the workshop, which contains many valuable tools, and believing that Bond saw him and reached for a revolver to shoot, fired to protect himself.

**Williamsport.**—The largest single claim for damages as the result of road work in the county was made when C. L. Thomas, a farmer of Blackhole Valley, asked \$10,338.88 as the result of the new concrete highway from Muncy to Montgomery passing through his farm. Three acres of Thomas' land were taken by the road. The county commissioners maintain that the road had benefited rather than proved a detriment to the farm along the route.

**Shenandoah.**—James Gregory and William Mador were seriously injured when a motorcycle they rode crashed into a house.

**Beaver.**—Schools, churches and churches of Georgetown, this county, have been ordered closed by state health authorities because of three cases of smallpox.

**Coleraine.**—David R. Yearley, 77 years old, of this township, died suddenly while feeding his pigs.

**Pittsburgh.** Election of a bishop for the Pittsburgh diocese of the Episcopal church will take place here November 8.

**God Save The Commonwealth**  
**Election Proclamation**

WHEREAS, An Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an Act to regulate the nominations and elections of public officers, regarding certain expenses incident thereto, and the several counties, and certain other expenses to be paid by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and punishing certain offenses in regard to certain elections, approved the 10th day of June, 1897, it is the duty of the Sheriff of this county to give notice of the General Election at least ten days before such election, and in every such notice he is required to

I. Enlarge the officers to be elected, and give a list of all the nominations, etc.

II. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

III. Notice is also given that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district whether a commonwealth, or otherwise, shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising any office, judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any election shall be eligible to any office of election officer, except that of an election officer.

THEREFORE, I, J. M. Fink, High Sheriff, of the County of Bedford, do hereby give notice that a general election will be held on

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1922**  
it being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month, in the several Election Districts of Bedford County, at which time and place the said electors will vote by ballot for officers.

One person for United States Senator for the term ending March 4, 1923.

One person for United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1923.

One person for Governor.

One person for Lieutenant Governor.

One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

One person for Judge of the Superior Court.

One person for Representative in Congress.

One person for Senator in the General Assembly.

To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square in the FIRST COLUMN, opposite the name of the party or your choice.

A cross (X) in the square opposite the name of any candidate indicates a vote for that candidate.

To vote for a person whose name is not on the ballot, write or paste his name in the blank space provided for that purpose.

One vote for an individual candidate of another party after making a mark in the party square, mark a cross (X) opposite his name.

For an office where more than one candidate is to be elected, the voter, after marking in the party square may divide his vote by marking a cross (X) to the right of each candidate for whom he desires to vote. For such office votes shall not be counted for candidates not individually marked.

**FIRST COLUMN**  
To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in this column.

**PROGRESSIVE**  
**DEMOCRATIC**  
**INDUSTRIALIST**  
**SINGLE TAX**  
**LABOR**  
**PROHIBITION**

**UNITED STATES SENATOR**  
(For the term ending March 4, 1923.)  
(Vote for one)

David A. Reed Republican  
Wm. J. Van Esen Socialist  
Rachel C. Robinson Prohibition  
Thomas J. Davis Single Tax

**UNITED STATES SENATOR**  
(For the term beginning March 4, 1923.)  
(Vote for one)

David A. Reed Republican  
Samuel E. Shull Democratic  
Charles Schell Socialist  
Rachel C. Robinson Prohibition  
William J. Van Esen Industrialist  
Charles J. Schaub Single Tax

**UNITED STATES SENATOR**  
(For the term ending March 4, 1927.)  
(Vote for one)

George Wharton Pepper Republican  
Frank G. Kuntz Democratic  
William J. Van Esen Socialist  
Frank G. Lewis Prohibition  
Earl W. Thompson Progressive  
James A. Robinson Single Tax

**GOVERNOR**  
(Vote for one)

George Wharton Pepper Republican  
Samuel E. Shull Democratic  
Charles Schell Socialist  
Rachel C. Robinson Prohibition  
William J. Van Esen Industrialist  
Charles J. Schaub Single Tax

**GOVERNOR**  
(Vote for one)

George Wharton Pepper Republican  
Samuel E. Shull Democratic  
Charles Schell Socialist  
Rachel C. Robinson Prohibition  
William J. Van Esen Industrialist  
Charles J. Schaub Single Tax

**GOVERNOR**  
(Vote for one)

George Wharton Pepper Republican  
Samuel E. Shull Democratic  
Charles Schell Socialist  
Rachel C. Robinson Prohibition  
William J. Van Esen Industrialist  
Charles J. Schaub Single Tax

**GOVERNOR**  
(Vote for one)

George Wharton Pepper Republican  
Samuel E. Shull Democratic  
Charles Schell Socialist  
Rachel C. Robinson Prohibition  
William J. Van Esen Industrialist  
Charles J. Schaub Single Tax

**GOVERNOR**  
(Vote for one)

George Wharton Pepper Republican  
Samuel E. Shull Democratic  
Charles Schell Socialist  
Rachel C. Robinson Prohibition  
William J. Van Esen Industrialist  
Charles J. Schaub Single Tax

**GOVERNOR**  
(Vote for one)

George Wharton Pepper Republican  
Samuel E. Shull Democratic  
Charles Schell Socialist  
Rachel C. Robinson Prohibition  
William J. Van Esen Industrialist  
Charles J. Schaub Single Tax

**GOVERNOR**  
(Vote for one)

George Wharton Pepper Republican  
Samuel E. Shull Democratic  
Charles Schell Socialist  
Rachel C. Robinson Prohibition  
William J. Van Esen Industrialist  
Charles J. Schaub Single Tax

**PROPOSED MEMORIAL HALL IN**  
**HONOR OF SOLDIERS AND**  
**SAILORS**

A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the word "yes" indicates a vote for the Memorial Hall.

A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the word "No" indicates a vote against the Memorial Hall.

Shall the Commissioners of Bedford County erect a Memorial Hall in Honor of the Soldiers and Sailors of the County under the provision of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the 17th day of March, A. D. 1921, P. L. 32.

**PLACES FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS**  
I hereby also make known and give notice that the places for holding the election at the several wards, boroughs, townships and districts within said county are as follows, to wit:

Bedford Borough, East Ward, at the cabinet shop of M. A. Stoner on West Pitt Street.

Bedford Borough, East Ward, at the store room of John M. Prosser, on East Pitt Street.

Bedford Township at the chair shop of Joseph B. May.

Broad Top Township, No. 1 in John H. Little's hall in the village of Defiance.

Broad Top Township, No. 2, in the Pool Room of Langdonville, Pa.

Bloomfield Township at the house of Adam Pote.

Coleraine Township at the election house in the village of Charlesville.

Coaldale Borough in the council chamber, Cumberland Valley Township in the I. O. O. F. Hall building in Centerville.

Borough of Everett in the Firemen's Hall.

Harrison Township at the election house near the village of Buffalo Mills on the road leading from Mann's Choice to Hyndman.

Hopewell Borough in the Opera House.

Hopewell Township at the election house at Benjamin Hall's mill.

Junata Township at the election house in the village of New Buena Vista.

Borough of Hyndman at the Council Chamber, on Centre street.

Kimmel Township in Town Hall of William F. Hainsey in the village of Queen.

King Township at Imier's school house.

Liberty Township at the election house, Third and Wall streets, in the village of Stonersburg.

Lincoln Township at the election house near the village of Lovely.

Londonderry Township at the election house.

Mann's Choice Borough in building owned by Robert W. Cuppett, known as the "BIG RED HOUSE."

Mann Township at the house of John Morse.

Marion Township at the house of David Barkman in the town of Clearville.

New Paris Borough at the house of Mrs. John Coplin.

Napier Township at an election house on road leading from Schellburg to Fishersburg.

Pleasantville Borough in the Golden Eagle Hall.

Woodbury Township at the election house in the village of Breezewood.

West Providence Township at the election house on State street.

Rushburg Borough at the Borough Hall, on Main street.

Schellburg Borough in the basement of Odd Fellows' Hall.

Saxton Borough at the borough building on the corner of Spring and Catharine streets.

Borough of St. Clairsville at the Odd Fellows' Hall building.

East St. Clair Township at the election house of the W. H. Herr farm.

West St. Clair Township at the election house on the west side of Water Street.

Snake Spring Township at the election house on the road leading from Bald Hill school house to Loysburg.

Southampton Township No. 1 at the election house in said district.

Southampton No. 2 at the election house in the village of Loysburgville.

Union Township at the election house in the village of Pavia.

Woodbury Township at the election house.

Woodbury Borough in room owned by Frank Bolser on Main street.

South Woodbury Township at the election house in New Waterbury.

Also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid elections in the several wards, boroughs, townships and districts within said county are at their usual places.

**REGISTER'S NOTICES**  
**Executors' and Guardians' Accounts:**  
have been filed in the Register's Office for confirmation on Monday, November 13, 1922.

1. The Account of Franklin R. Elbin, Administrator of the Estate of Henry B. Elbin, late of Mann Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

2. The First and Final Account of Margaret Elliott, Administratrix of the estate of David D. Elliott, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

3. The First and Final Account of Harry M. Schnably, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Abraham Schnably, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

4. The Account of John B. Smith, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Smith, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

5. The First and Final Account of Nathan B. Trail, Administrator of the estate of Annie Trail, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

6. The First and Final Account of H. W. Holler, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth A. Snyder, late of Mann's Choice Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

7. The Account of Preston J. Detwiler and Andrew M. Smith, Administrators of the Estate of Andrew S. Replogle, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

8. The First and Final Account of Mary A. Baker, Administratrix of the Estate of John H. Baker, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

9. The Account of William H. Stayer, Edward Ross Stayer and John Calvin Stayer, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Stayer, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

10. The First and Final Account of Wyzatta Barefoot, Administratrix of the Estate of Nathan K. Barefoot, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

11. The First and Final Account of H. Irvin Rinard, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Rebecca L. Rinard, late of East Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

12. The First and Final Account of Willard Adams, Administrator of the Estate of Charles A. Adams, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Ella M. Stewart, Register

Oct. 20—27 Nov. 3—10.

**SHERIFF'S SALES**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bedford Borough, County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania on Saturday the 11th day of November, 1922 the following property viz:

All of the defendants' right, title and interest in a tract of land situated in Liberty Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows:

Bounded on West Enoch Evans, East Charles Zimmerman, North by Wm. Shimer and on South Mrs. Wm. Smeltzer. Containing 132 acres more or less, having thereon erected a log dwelling house, bank barn and necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph I. Smith and C. A. Smith, defendants.

All of defendants' right, title and interest in a lot of ground situate, lying and being in King township, bounded and described as follows:

Bounded on West by Ralph Croyle, East by public road, North by Ralph Croyle and on South by George Smith, fronting 40 feet and extending back 150 feet.



## For Acidity or Bile

When  
your  
stomach  
is  
upset

Take

**Beecham's  
Pills**

Sold  
everywhere  
in boxes

10c—12 pills  
25c—40 pills  
50c—90 pills

Beecham's Pills act as a splendid tonic to the digestive organs. They remove acidity and fermentation and excess of bile from the stomach and bowels and promote the secretion of the gastric juices. In thus correcting morbid conditions and stimulating the digestive processes Beecham's Pills naturally have an excellent effect upon the general health. If you have lost your appetite or are suffering from nausea, sick headache, constipation, or giddiness

## Smith Guns

Never Shoot Loose

Ask your dealer  
for

The Gun That Speaks For Itself

"Send for Catalog No. 348".

The Hunter Arms Co. Inc.  
Fulton, N. Y.

Number Ten is the Best Blood  
Purifier made.

A Fifty-cent bottle contains  
a two months treatment and  
spring is the best time to use  
it.

Ed. D. Heckerman  
The Druggist Bedford, Pa.

## WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

By Making Your Old Clothing Serviceable  
FOOTER'S--CLEANERS and DYERS  
CUMBERLAND MARYLAND  
Agency, Misses Powell and Bain

We are doing it for thousands of others--why not for  
you? We believe a trial will convince you.

**HEADACHE**

**YOU NEED  
WHITE  
CAPS**

The harmless  
headache remedy  
BUY A BOX TODAY  
25¢ TRIAL SIZE 10¢

At Your Druggist  
or Dealer  
Gilbert Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Baltimore, Md.

Waves of relief  
breakers of pain

Trees Fully Animate.  
Trees are living things. They breathe, have circulation, digest their food and assimilate it, have sexual processes and power to adapt themselves to their environment. They lack only intelligence, nervous system and power of locomotion. In all other elementary processes they function as completely as man.

Sunlight Treatment of Disease.  
The treatment of disease by sunlight was systematically practiced by Hippocrates, the father of medicine, but it was not until 1903 that the first clinic of heliotherapy of surgical tuberculosis was opened by A. Rollier.

Near the Dividing Line.  
Robert was anxious to attend kindergarten with Billy, but he was not quite four years old. One day he went as a visitor, and before leaving he staid up to the teacher and said: "Please, can't I come to your school? I see just on the edge of four."

Scientific Awakening.  
Mental tests for selection of subnormal children were started in 1905 by Alfred Binet, a psychologist, and Doctor Simon, a physician, both of France, who acted together.

# What Are You Doing? To Boost Bedford?

Buy  
In  
Your  
District

**R**IGHT at home is where every lover of his community should BOOST! A community, a town, a city is only as progressive as the people who make up its majority citizens.

Your home merchant and his business are your town's greatest assets. Give him your support.

Altoona as your district center depends upon you to buy here the things which cannot be had in Bedford just as much as your home merchant depends upon you to buy your immediate necessities there.

Altoona Booster merchants look forward to your weekly visits  
**EVERY WEDNESDAY--SUBURBAN DAY**

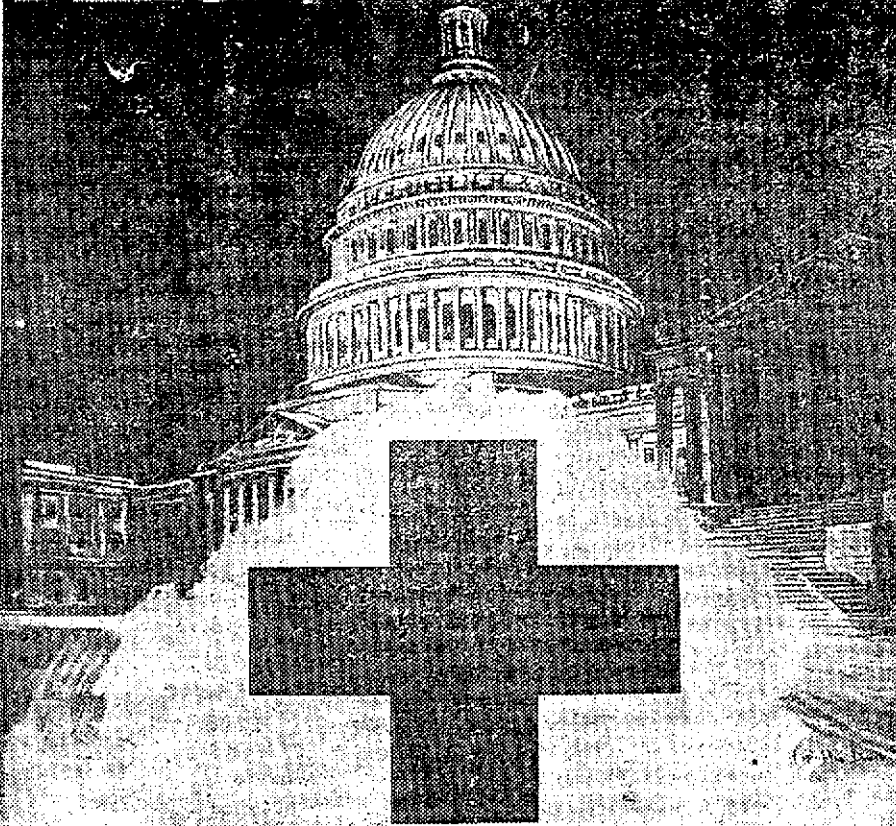
By paying special attention to price for the kinds of goods those from the surrounding territory need in their every-day life. They make it profitable for you to buy on this important day.

Get the habit--every Wednesday!

## Altoona Booster Association

### Striking New Red Cross Poster

## American Red Cross



Chartered by Congress  
To Relieve and Prevent Suffering  
In Peace and In War  
At Home & Abroad

Riveting the attention of the beholder on the fact that the American Red Cross is chartered by Congress as an official volunteer relief organization the dome of the Capitol at Washington, upon which is superimposed a large Red Cross, is the central figure of a new poster for the Annual Red Cross Roll Call. The poster, which has been pronounced one of the most striking of innumerable representations of the famous dome, is the work of Franklin Booth, a New York artist of wide renown. It will be displayed throughout the country during the Roll Call period, Armistice Day to Thanksgiving, when the Red Cross membership for 1923 will be enrolled.

#### Fly's Remarkable Sight.

With the aid of the microscope the human eye can discern single objects whose diameter is only about one one-hundred-and-eight-thousandth of an inch. It has been said that the eye of a fly can distinguish an object one five-millillionth of an inch in diameter.

#### Our Great National Parks.

Yellowstone park, with 33,000 square miles, is the largest of our national preserves. Next comes Yosemite, with 1,512 square miles, Sequoia, in California, with 250, and Mt. Rainier.

#### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF George W. Rinard, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to the undersigned.

Lewis D. Hollock,  
Executor.  
Honesdale, Pa.

Simon H. Sell, Attorney.  
Sept. 22 Oct. 27

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Susan Gardill, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased. Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to the undersigned.

Benedict Gardill,  
Administrator.  
Buffalo Mills, R. F. D. 1.

E. M. Pennell, Attorney.  
Sept. 22 Oct. 27.

#### ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE

ESTATE OF Virginia F. Chamberlain, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment and those having claim to present the same without delay to the undersigned.

Emma C. Souser,  
Administratrix.  
Bedford, Pa.

George Points, Attorney.  
Sept. 22 Oct. 27.

#### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, under the provisions of the Public Service Company Law by Lashley and Anderson, a registered fictitious name for partnership for a certificate of public convenience evidencing the commissions requisite approval of the beginning of the exercise of the right to operate auto buses as a common carrier for the transportation of persons between Bedford and Stoyestown by way of Wolfburg and Schellburg. A public hearing upon this application will be held in the Commission Building, 112 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa., on Thursday, October 19th, 1922 at 9:30 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons in interest may appear and be heard, if they so desire.

Lashley and Anderson,  
Petitioners.  
Bedford, Pa.

John N. Minnich, Solicitor.  
Sept. 29 Oct. 6

## Too Fast for Della

By JUSTIN WENTWOOD

(Copyright 1922, Western Newspaper Union)

Della had changed, there was no doubt of it. She had come home for her summer vacation, and everything was happening just as Will had anticipated.

They had nearly been engaged when she left for the city. At least, Will had asked her, and she had said she'd see later. Will, who was lame, had a position in the bank, and was putting by his money. But he had always lived a quiet life, and had never been to the metropolis at all. And what could Della, who lived next door, possibly see in him?

He answered that question for himself a day or two after Della's return. He took her for a walk across the common, and both were too embarrassed to utter more than a few commonplace. Yes, Della had changed. Will resigned himself to the inevitable.

Within a day or two all the young fellows in the town began calling on Della. Before she knew it she had engaged to go buggy riding with Ernest Ray, who drove two grey horses tandem. Will saw them depart in the early afternoon, and it was late at night when Della was deposited at her door, tired out.

"I hope you enjoyed yourself," said Will, with polite irony, next morning. "Oh, splendidly, thank you, Will," answered Della frigidly.

"It must be nicer than walking, driving a fine pair like Ray's," said Will with acid emphasis.

"Well, do you know, Will, I think it is," said Della scathingly.

A few days later Will, watching gloomily from his window, saw Jim Barton drive up to the house in his roadster. He groaned in spirit. What could a poor country fellow do in competition with these rich commuters? Della was as far removed from him as if she were a being of another planet.

Out of the house came Della, gay under her parasol. She stepped into the roadster, and in a moment they were off, Jim driving with all his wonted recklessness. And Will, chafing under his impotence and his lameness, saw the events of all that day in spirit—saw the stop at the roadhouse for supper, Jim flirting with Della, perhaps kissing her in the gloaming as they went homeward.

He said nothing to Della next day, but Della broached the subject of her own accord.

"Did you ever go to Harper's Beach, Will?" she inquired. "We had such fun there, yesterday. Oh, you must go!"

"It's a pretty good way," said Will. "I suppose it is," said Della thoughtfully. "What a pity you haven't a car, Will; you ought to get one, you would enjoy it so much."

A few days more passed, Della's vacation was nearing its end when there sounded a roaring overhead. Will went hobbling out to look. Tom Insip's aeroplane was descending in Della's father's field. And, a few moments later, Della came out of the house equipped in waterproof and goggles.

"If it goes on much longer, I'll go mad," thought Will as he watched Della step into the machine.

Off they went, not round and round, as in an aerodrome, but straight across country in the direction of the sea. Will spent a miserable day. He was partly afraid some accident would happen to Della, and partly infuriated at her various trips. She certainly was hitting up the pace.

He waited anxiously until he heard the machine returning, and then went into the house.

Next day he and Della avoided each other. And Della had no comment to make about the airplane trip.

It was the night before Della's return. Will had hobbled down to the gate that led to the common. He stood there, leaning on it miserably, and thinking of the past. They had strolled over the common so often in days gone by when they were lovers. It was at that gate that Della had told him she'd see about being engaged to him.

"Well, it's all over," said Will, and turned homeward.

"What's all over?" asked a timid voice at his side. Will spun about. There stood Della, the Della of old, in the old walking dress and country shoes.

"You know what I meant, Della," said Will. "You remember what I asked you. Of course I can't compete with buggies and cars and airplanes." "I know, dear," answered Della. "I wanted to see whether I liked high speed any better than that dear old quiet walk—"

"Della!"

"We took across the common. Because, you see, the faster one goes, the more one likes to go slow for a change, and—Oh, Will, you didn't think I liked hurrying, did you?"

#### Bunyan's Nose.

The effigy of John Bunyan has for several years lain on his tomb in a London graveyard quite noseless—a fact which has distressed hundreds of pilgrims who have come to pay him homage. His nose had either been accidentally broken off, or, more probable, stolen by some souvenir hunter. But now, thanks to the good offices of the Baptist and Congregational unions, Bunyan's ill-used effigy is once more presentable. The only difficulty was that no one seemed to be quite certain of the exact shape of Bunyan's nose, and the strongman had to depend on the advice of antiquarians and an old print.



BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN  
Editor and Publisher

Regular subscription price per year 2.00, payable in advance and \$2.50 if paid within the year. All communications should be addressed to Gazette Publishing Co., Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks \$1.00, Resolutions of Respect, \$2.00. Obituary Poetry 5c per line. Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, October 27, 1922

OCT. 11-23--For registration before commissioners (before General Election).  
NOV. 7--General Election.  
DEC. 7--Last day for filing expense accounts for General Election.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

- For United States Senators:  
**FREDERICK B. KERR**,  
Clearfield County  
(Unexpired Penrose Term)
- SAMUEL S. SHULL**,  
Monroe County  
(Unexpired Knox Term)
- Full Term beginning March 4, 1923
- For Governor  
**JOHN A. McSPARRAN**,  
Lancaster County
- For Lieutenant Governor  
**ROBERT E. PATTERSON**,  
Philadelphia
- For Secretary Internal Affairs  
**A. MARSHALL THOMPSON**,  
Allegheny County
- For Superior Court Judge  
**HENRY C. NILES**,  
York County
- For Congress  
**DANIEL S. BRUMBAUGH**,  
Altoona
- For State Senator  
**MILTON L. MCINTYRE**,  
Ross v. Pa.
- For Member Judicial Assembly  
**JOHN T. MATT**,  
Everett, Pa.

One thousand Christian Asiatics are fleeing to the United States. Coming as missionaries, probably.

By keeping up prices the coal companies make the consumers hot enough to patronize them.

We don't know how much royalty Hoover gets by setting the price at \$4.50 at the mines.

People do not marry as early as they used to, but they marry oftener.

Protect the birds. The dove brings peace and the stork brings tax-exemptions.

Why shouldn't the jobless be allowed to sleep in the churches?

Farmers, keep out of debt if you can these days after your taxes are paid and when opportunity knocks you won't be afraid to go to the door.

Two college professors have declared that either "Drive slow" or "Drive slowly" is correct. At any rate either is much safer than the other way.

"What makes girls run about the way they do?" snarls a petulant club woman, and a timid exchange suggests they may be trying to find their mothers.

The heart of a poor republican desireth and hath nothing, but is not the pockets of his political boss well filled?

The man who prays, "Give us this day our daily bread" is a farmer or a laborer and is anxious to get even that.

It is, probably true that Homer was blind, considering that he wrote so much poetry about war and so little about women.

A historian says that women ruled the world 2500 years before the birth of Christ. They also have ruled in 1922 years since.

We should think the middleman would allow the farmer a little more than he does, just to keep down his excess profits tax.

A great scheme, this—let's pass a law requiring the millionaire to pay from the first line of defense in case of war. Then they could promptly pay off the enemy and we wouldn't have to fight.

It is well to remember that the only girls who leap from strangers' automobiles are those who climb in.

One reason why husbands don't stay at home more is because the house seems so empty when the wife is gone.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. John A. Berger, Pastor  
St. Mark's, King: Sunday School Sunday 10 A. M. No preaching.  
Trinity, Osterburg: Sunday School Sunday 9:15 A. M. No preaching.  
Missionary Society 7:30 P. M.  
Pastor is attending Potomac-Synod at York, Pa. this week.

TARIFF IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS

Politics the tariff is "100 per cent. Americanism." It is the protection of the American business man from the felonious efforts of foreigners to give us goods at less than cost, not only less than cost in this country, but less than it cost to make the foreign goods. All the foreign goods, all this wailing and lamentation about "dumping" assumes that European producers are eager to destroy us by supplying our wants at a heavy loss to themselves. As to the high wages of American labor, it happens that the goods produced thereby go in huge quantities to Europe, Asia, Africa and South America, in all of which countries wages are lower than they are here. American producers who complain that they cannot meet competition at home unless the foreigner is handicapped by a very high tariff are actually invading all foreign markets, paying freight and meeting foreign duties, and then facing the competition of foreigners.

In business the tariff is simply a tax on foreign goods under which the prices of domestic products can be advanced. The protective tariff increases the cost of living. The protective tariff taxes the consumer in order to add to the profits of manufacturers who are exporting profitably to all quarters of the globe.

Having witnessed the momentous event of the President's signing of the tariff bill, which the Republican incubated for 20 months because the opposition in their own party delayed them, Chairman Fordney went into the House of Representatives and said:

In view of high prices and enormous profit in foreign goods sold in our markets, there is not the slightest ground for an appreciable increase in retail prices in any goods, foreign or domestic, and whoever increases prices will be a prettier, pure and simple. Any such unjustifiable acts should be met, not by a repeal of this American measure, but by stringent laws making profiteering a crime, and misrepresentation of the tariff increase in sales prices punishable as obtaining money under false pretenses.

Here is an open threat designed to intimidate merchants. They will have to pay more for their goods, and when their customers ask them why prices have advanced they will have to say, if they tell the truth, "It is due to the taxation levied by the Fordney-McCumber tariff." If they do say that, Mr. Fordney and Mr. McCumber will jump up and shout, "You're a liar and you are a profiteer, and you are taking money under false pretenses."

Big interests hope to scare merchants out of making explanations that would injure them in the future and turn the light on for the people. But the business view of the tariff may be gathered from the advertisement of Strawbridge & Clothier:

When the President signed the new tariff bill it virtually meant an increase of 5 to 50 per cent. over the former duty of all imported merchandise arriving after that time. Fortunately, we have already received and placed in stock great quantities of imported goods. You—our friends and customers—will be glad to know that we have served your interests well by providing excellent assortments of imported goods, from which you may choose at low prices based on old costs and the old lower tariff.

Does anyone believe that Mr. Fordney is going to prosecute Strawbridge & Clothier for obtaining money under false pretenses? Furthermore, a dispatch from New York says, "The most strenuous 10 days in the history of the Custom House ended when the new tariff bill went into effect. In comparative calm the last in which importers could withdraw merchandise from bonded warehouses and pay duty under the old schedule." Importers of linens in New York on the first day of the new tariff announced increases of 10 to 20 per cent.

If you vote for Dan S. Brumbaugh, you will register your protest against this high tariff for profiteers, only. Ask your merchants why their merchandise has gone up? Newspaper has gone up 1-2 cents on a pound or \$30 a ton, and wholesale houses tell us there is no limit in sight to which it might go.

Vote for Dan Brumbaugh who will vote to stop it.

W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held at the home of Mrs. J. P. Russell on Thursday Evening, Oct. 19.

The attendance was exceptionally good and interest in the various business matters considered marked.

In response to appeals financial aid was granted toward the support of a Social Worker in the Broad Top region; also for local uplift.

Reports of County Fair work done by the Union and State Convention held at Williamsport were given. Bedford County W. C. T. U. won the State Banner in the Department of "Peace and International Arbitration" which was an honor many other Counties coveted.

Following the business an interesting Frances E. Willard program was rendered.

The Treasurer reported the Union's Local Membership to be 231.

The November meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. Anson Wright the third Thursday of the month.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. J. Albert Eyer, Pastor  
Sunday School at 9:45 but no morning worship. Preaching at 7:30 P. M.

WOLFSBURG CHARGE

Rev. S. J. Pittenger, Pastor  
Preaching Services for Oct. 29, 1922.  
Burning Bush 10:30 A. M.  
County Home 3:00 P. M.  
Mt. Smith 7:00 P. M.  
All are welcome.

DUNNING'S CREEK CHARGE

St. Paul's: Preparatory Service Fri. 27th at 7:30 p. m.  
29th—Sunday School 9:00 a. m. Holy Communion 10:00 a. m. Catechizing 11:00.  
St. Luke's—Sunday School 1:00, preaching at 2:00 p. m.

M. E. PARSONAGE

J. V. Royer, Pastor  
Sunday School 9:45  
Edworth League 6:30  
Preaching 7:30  
Junior League at 2:00

GIFFORD PINCHOT, A MAN WITHOUT A PARTY.

Republican nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, in a speech at Hurler, South Dakota, in 1914, announced his withdrawal from the Republican party in these words:

"The Republican party is a thing of the past. Disloyal to its traditions and its record, and split into factions, it is seeking for help it cannot find. Its last days are upon it. I am through with the Republican party for good and all."

Only A Summer Visitor

Gifford Pinchot did not acquire a legal residence in Pennsylvania until 1911. He had lived previously in many parts of the west, although maintaining homes in New York city and Washington. In the National Capital he is known as a semi-Washingtonian, and his magnificent residence, called the "Pinchot Palace," with its thirty guest chambers and wonderful interior, is one of the "show places" of the city. Pinchot's home in this State, "Grey Towers," in Pike county, stands on a commanding eminence overlooking Millford and the Delaware river, and is one of the three towers rise 70 feet above the ground and the building closely follows the lines of European castles. Here in his mountain chateau Pinchot escapes the discomforts of our torrid summers. Neither a worker nor producer, but a man of enormous inherited wealth, with vast business interests and exclusive social connection, here and abroad, Pinchot, a three-months-in-the-year resident, has nothing whatever in common with the all-the-year-around folks of Pennsylvania. Is there a single good reason why this man should be your Governor? He is not even a Republican. He tells you so himself.

Always A Permanent Resident

John A. McSparran knows and loves the humankind. He has a larger personal acquaintance with the people of his State than any Pennsylvanian who ever lived. All the days of his life have been spent upon his 130-acre farm near Furness, Lancaster county. His possessions are neither great riches, nor palaces, nor castles, but he is fabulously rich in all that counts for decency and manliness. "I am moved by a single consideration," said Mr. McSparran recently, "and that is the welfare of the people of Pennsylvania. Duplications, waste and extravagance in the various departments of our State government will if I am elected your Governor, and it is possible to do it, be reduced to a minimum. Everything that is good should be maintained, and, if possible, improved."

Mr. McSparran's broad view and keen insight into our State's fundamental needs combined with rare courage and real ability, equip this plain man of the people to meet the present crisis in our State's affairs. Independent Republican and Republicans who never before scratched their ticket will this year vote for John A. McSparran, who was born in Pennsylvania, grew up in Pennsylvania and never lived anywhere else except in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Richard Stevenson

Mrs. Mary Richards Stevenson was born near New Paris, Pa., June 13th 1880 and died in the Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, October 15th, 1922. She was the eldest daughter of Abner and Elizabeth (Neff) Richards.

She is survived by her husband A. Stevenson, and three step-children, all of Los Angeles, California, also her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Richards, of New Paris, one brother Neff Richards, of Schellburg, a sister, Mrs. Dr. B. R. Crow, of Point Marion and a sister Grace at home. About the age of fourteen she graduated from the public schools at Jenner's Somerset County. Following that she taught several terms in this county. Wishing to fit herself for teaching, she entered Valparaiso College, Ind., for the summer, fall and winter terms. The following spring she entered the West Chester State Normal for the spring term. After teaching another term, she resumed her studies at the Normal for another year intending to finish her course there, but later on decided to join her brother and sisters at California State Normal, graduating from that institution in 1906, with the honors bestowed upon her, as valedictorian of the class.

The following year she accepted a position as a teacher in the Hammond, Ind. schools. Teaching there a couple of years, then returned to Pittsburgh where she taught until she went to Los Angeles, California in 1912, teaching in the public schools of that city, until her marriage six years ago.

The many friends she made everywhere attest the nobleness of her purpose and life.

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SURPRISE PARTY

A very pleasant surprise party was held at the home of Mrs. Mary E. Englands, Lutzville, Route 1, Saturday, October 21st, Sunday being her 71st birthday. Those who were present are: Rev. and Mrs. Brosius and children, Sarah Louise and George, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaffer and children, John, Catherine, Orville and Dorothy, Mr. John H. L. Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Mart Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Diehl, Mr. and Mrs. P. Smith and daughter Margaret, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Diehl and son Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beegle and children Grace, Luther, Kenneth and Gladys, Mr. and Mrs. Rusher, Mrs. Jessie Rock, Pearl, Pauline and Robert, Mr. and Mrs. Harry England and sons Homer and John, Mr. and Mrs. Chester England and sons Paul and George, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bingham and children, Charles, June, Harry and Robert, Mrs. Mary Mortimore, Mrs. James Dickens, Misses Catherine Reed, Mame England, Ruth Bloom, Messrs. Ellsworth Bloom, Harry Bowser and M. L. Barkman.

WHY THE LAME BACK

That morning lameness—those sharp pains when bending or lifting, make work a burden and rest impossible. Don't be handicapped by a bad back—look to your kidneys. You will make no mistake by following this Bedford resident's example.

Mrs. J. F. Leonard, 138 Spring St., says: "I don't know what might have been the cause of kidney trouble in my case, but I was bothered with a steady pain in my back. When I stooped, I was taken with a sharp knife-like pain across my kidneys. Dizzy spells also bothered me a whole lot and specks appeared before me. Mornings when I got up, I had a tired feeling. Kidney weakness was another affliction to contend with, as my kidneys didn't act as they should. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills in the paper and tried a box. After using several more boxes I was cured entirely and have had no occasion to use them since."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask or a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Leonard had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Joseph C. Ake

Joseph C. Ake was born Feb. 25, 1869 died Oct. 19, 1922 aged 53 years, 7 mos 25 days. He died at his late home near Reynoldsdale. He is survived by his wife, 10 children, 8 grandchildren, 3 brothers and one sister. The funeral services were held Sunday morning at Trinity Reformed Church, Osterburg, Pa. Rev. John A. Berger, Pastor.

"The Surest Way to the Biggest Positions" tells how others are obtaining positions paying from \$2500 to \$25000 a year. Sent free. State age, occupation, and education. Box 354, Cumberland, Md.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

You should make an early selection to secure the cream of

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Our Assortment is

Complete and on Display.

By ordering NOW your cards will be the envy of your friends

HAVE THEM ENGRAVED

We will deliver any time after December first on orders placed now.

Gazette Pub., Co., Bedford, Pa.

OYSTER SUPPER

The Ladies Aid Society of Bald Hill will hold an oyster supper at the home of Mrs. Ross Clark November 2nd from 5 p. m. until 9 p. m.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Turner and Mr. Hillegass wish to extend their many thanks to neighbors and friends for their kindness and help through the illness of their beloved sister.

COUNTY FAIR STATEMENT

Premiums Paid by the Bedford County Agricultural Society September 26-27-28-29, 1922.

DEPT. NO. 1

Horses, Mules and Ponies	
W. H. Kinton, Manns Choice	\$8.75
R. A. Stiver, Bedford	6.25
Freddie Johnson, Bedford	10.00
Diehl Bros, Bedford	13.75
R. E. Gamble, Bedford	10.00
W. H. Kinton, Manns Choice	26.25
John Williams, Everett	7.50
Flora Keyser, Schellburg	20.50
R. E. Gamble, Bedford	25.00
R. E. Gamble, Bedford	3.75
William Snell, Bedford	6.25
W. H. Kinton, Manns Choice	3.75
John Stuckey, Wolfsburg	6.25
Diehl Bros, Bedford	27.50
R. E. Gamble, Bedford	6.25
R. E. Gamble, Bedford	3.75
John Williams, Everett	7.50
Chas. A. Stuckey, Wolfsburg	8.75
Ross Feathers, King	8.75
Diehl Bros, Bedford	12.50
R. E. Gamble, Bedford	12.50
Chas. Anderson, Cessna	12.50
W. H. Kinton, Wolfsburg	3.75

Dept. No. 2

Cattle	
Allen Eshelman, Everett	34.75
Allen Eshelman, Everett	5.75
John S. Hershberger, Everett	8.75
John S. Hershberger, Everett	10.75
Frank Hershberger, Everett	4.50
Chas. Mearkle, Breezewood	5.75
William McKimley	8.75
Harrison Zimmerman, Hopewell	8.75
Sherman Woy, Everett	5.75
Francis Baker, Everett	8.25
Harry Clark, Breezewood	5.75
John L. Baughman, Everett	8.25
Harry Price, Everett	8.75
C. R. Longenecker, Bedford	8.25
Chas. Anderson	8.25
Guyer Bros., Woodbury	18.25
R. E. Gamble, Bedford	85.50
R. E. Gamble, Bedford	28.00
J. Lester Miller, Buffalo Mills	5.75
Diehl Bros, Bedford	99.00
Diehl Bros, Bedford	10.45
Chas. A. Stuckey, Wolfsburg	14.50
C. R. Beegle, Wolfsburg	8.75
Allen Eshelman, Everett	10.00
Allen Eshelman, Everett	3.75
John S. Hershberger, Everett	10.00
Chas. Mearkle, Everett	8.00
Flora Keyser, Schellburg	3.75
Flora Keyser, Schellburg	3.75
R. E. Gamble, Bedford	35.70
R. E. Gamble, Bedford	18.50
C. R. Longenecker, Bedford	6.25
C. R. Longenecker, Bedford	3.75
Edward Middleton, Bedford	3.15
Chas. Anderson, Cessna	2.50
Chas. A. Stuckey, Wolfsburg	6.75
Chas. A. Stuckey, Wolfsburg	3.75
Thomas Edwards, Everett	8.75
Thomas Edwards, Everett	5.65

Dept. No. 3

Sherman Amick, Wolfsburg	
Kie E. Brown, Manns Choice	3.25
C. R. Longenecker, Bedford	12.25
C. R. Longenecker, Bedford	3.75
Sherman Amick, Bedford	2.50
Gleen Clouse, Waterside	7.00
Sherman Amick, Wolfsburg	7.50
Dewey Ebersole, Bedford	11.50
Lester Lepperd	3.75
	2.50

Dept. No. 4

Swine

M. S. Miller, Buffalo Mills	7.75
Sherman Amick, Wolfsburg	4.50
Sherman Amick, Wolfsburg	3.75

Dept. No. 5

Miscellaneous Animals (Goats, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs)

C. R. Longenecker, Bedford	2.50
Ray Mock, Bedford	1.00
Bertha Ackers, Clearville	1.00
Bertha Ackers, Clearville	.50

Dept. No. 6

Poultry

Robert Amos, Bedford	2.00
Wilson Hissong, Cessna	2.00
H. M. Diehl, Wolfsburg	8.00
Mrs. Walter Kegg, Bedford	2.00
Paul Koonitz, Bedford	\$2.00
Bernard Hershberger, Bedford	1.00
Sherman Amick, Wolfsburg	1.00
Clarence Davidson, Bedford	7.75
Clarence Davidson	1.50
D. W. Griffith, Reynoldsdale	2.00
D. W. Griffin, Reynoldsdale	3.00
Jno. E. Williams, Everett	3.00
Paul Eyer, Bedford	4.00
H. E. Ackers, Clearville	4.00
H. E. Ackers, Clearville	2.00
J. A. Wagner, Bedford	3.00
J. A. Wagner, Bedford	1.00
E. E. Devore, Bedford	2.00
E. E. Devore, Bedford	1.00
E. E. Devore, Bedford	3.00
J. A. Wagner	1.50
C. F. Davidson, Bedford	.50
C. F. Davidson, Bedford	3.00
C. F. Davidson, Bedford	3.00
J. A. Wagner, Bedford	5.00
H. E. Acker, Clearville	3.00

Dept. No. 7

Live Stock Products (Butter, Milk, Cheese, Eggs)

Mrs. Walter Kegg, Bedford	.50
John B. Williams, Everett	.75
Mrs. Chas. Croyle, Bedford	.50

Dept. No. 8

Cereals

Mrs. Chas. Croyle, Bedford	28.50
Mrs. Chas. Croyle, Bedford	.50
Mrs. Walter Kegg, Bedford	6.60
Mrs. Walter Kegg, Bedford	.50
J. B. May, Bedford	.25
Mrs. Ed. Lesh, Bedford	7.00
Hattie Diehl, Bedford	1.50
J. S. Nawgel, Bedford	.25
J. S. Nawgel, Bedford	.50
H. D. McCabe, Reynoldsdale	.50
Sallie Sellers, Bedford	1.00
Ross Lysinger, Bedford	2.00

Dept. No. 9

Cereal Products (Broad, Pies & Cakes)

Mrs. Chas. Croyle, Bedford	5.90
Mrs. Chas. Dallas, Wolfsburg	.75
Mrs. C. F. Goad, Bedford	.75
Mrs. Helen Middleton, Bedford	1.00
Mrs. Walter Kegg, Bedford	.35
Sallie Harris, Bedford	1.85
Mrs. Clarence Davidson, Bedford	.35

Now smoked by a million men who love a superior cigarette

111 cigarettes

15 for 10c

The American Cigarette Co.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR BABY WELL

Baby's Habits and Discipline

Start your baby right by teaching him good habits which are so hard to overcome later on. Always remember that regularity is the best habit that a baby can have. The more regular you are in working out a systematic schedule for your baby, the better it will be both for baby and for you. Begin at birth and see that all his physical functions are regular. This applies to eating, sleeping and bowel movements.

TRAIN THE BOWELS.

In nothing is absolute regularity more important than in the training of the baby's bowels. This may be begun as early as at the end of the first month. It needs much patience but the result is worth the effort. It is possible to train your baby so you will have no more soiled diapers to wash after he is one year old. Besides, if you start your baby in this habit of regular bowel movement, you may have him from constipation when he grows older. Watch the hour at which he soils his diapers. At the same hour the next day, hold him over the chamber and if necessary use a soapy stick to start the movement. Keep this up day after day at the same time, until the baby is fixed in his habit.

After your baby grows older, he can be taught to grunt or to bear down a little. There are many different ways of beginning this training. At a very early age he can be held upon a chamber in your lap with the back against your chest. When he is about six months old, he can be taught the use of a nursery chair. The early morning hour is the best time to train the baby in this way.

Never miss putting the baby on his chair at the same time every morning, or he will break the habit which it takes an infinite amount of patience to form.

TRAINING THE BLADDER.

Take your baby up his first thing on awakening and after each feeding and hold him with his knees separated over his chamber until he gradually learns to make his needs known. One way to teach him not to wet is to change him from diapers into drawers much earlier than is usually done.

If bed-wetting persists in children over three years old, it may be due to some physical weakness in which case a doctor should be consulted.

Usually you can prevent the forming of this habit by taking your baby up the last thing before you go to bed and seeing that he is given no liquid food late in the afternoon.

Thumb or finger sucking or pacifiers or "comforts" are all bad habits that should not be allowed to form. They are likely to spoil the natural arch of the baby's mouth and to induce a constant flow of saliva that is neither clean nor healthy. The use of pacifiers is a bad habit for which someone else is responsible. Thumb sucking your baby may learn by himself. Remove his thumb from his mouth and try to divert his attention to something else.

Do not punish your child until he fears you, but make him see that your will is law and remember that you cannot start too early to make him obey.

Babies who are well and have the right kind of food and sleep and fresh air are seldom "bad."

The earlier you start your child on the road to good habits, the less difficult it will be for both for you and for him throughout the rest of his life.

Burns and scalds! MENTHOLATUM cools the pain and heals the blisters.



# FARMERS' PAGE

## Farmers Organize To Buy Supplies

Co-operative Societies in Several States Form a Union

### MILLIONS INVOLVED

An informal organization to co-operate in the purchase of millions of dollars' worth of farm and dairy supplies for farmers' co-operative organizations in several states, was formed at the Bellevue-stratford Philadelphia.

According to representatives the greed and sharp practices of some sellers of fertilizers, seeds and so on, formed the initial impulse for the formation of groups that yesterday affected a super-organization. The greater economy of buying up "pools" of supplies, running into large sums of money, is sought, as well as a means for determining the source of the purest and best materials.

Howard W. Selby, of Springfield, Mass., manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, was made chairman of the organization. The exchange recently came into notice among farmers by effecting a pool, worth \$1,000,000 of 30,000 tons of feed.

Purchasing agents representing farmers' agencies in all the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, nine in all, attended this all-day conference. It is expected that agencies in other states will eventually join the organization, and benefit by the exchange of information that will enable the farmers to obtain the best and cheapest supplies.

## Kansas Farmers Bar Tenants With Children

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 16.—The hard-hearted landlords of the eastern cities who will not let families with children into apartments, flats or homes have nothing on some of the down-trodden Kansas farmers, for many farmers will not hire a man who has a family of children, and many of them will not let children into the tenant houses on the farms.

C. E. Hall, manager of the southwestern division of the state free employment bureau, has a good deal of trouble finding farm hands without children to live on the farms. There may be something in the geographical location of the farm, because in some counties children do not make a bit of difference, while in other counties almost the first question asked is about the children.

"Around the big towns, the farmers seem to be indifferent as to whether or not their tenants have children, except when the number is large or the farm has a big family of its own," said Mr. Hall. "But in other parts of the state the land owners offer serious objections to hiring men who have large families."

"One reason appears to be that in the western half of Kansas it is quite a long distance to schools generally and the children have to be taken to school. This takes time and either a motor car or a buggy, and it frequently takes a man's time for two or three hours a day to make the trip twice to get the youngsters to school unless they live in a consolidated district where the school does the hauling of the children."

## Tyler Decendant A Reformed Tramp

His Forebear a President, He Was a Hobo Till a Bum Scorned Him

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Because he was scorned by another bum, John Tyler, a descendant of President Tyler, of the United States was inspired to take a new hold on life.

Tyler told the story of his life to the student body of the Central Y. M. C. A. preparatory schools.

"I was reared in the lap of luxury," said Tyler. "I had taken part in the last night life of European capitals. I tried to settle down to business on my return. Within a short time I spent my father's legacy of \$35,000 and found myself down and out. I found I had nothing but a good constitution and a tremendous capacity for drink."

As a result he said, he "hit the road" and tramped. His diary showed he had crossed the Atlantic forty-five times. He penetrated the innermost parts of Africa. He rounded the Cape of Good Hope ten times and Cape Horn nine times.

"I never had to be ashore longer than three hours to learn enough of the native language to bum the price of a drink," he said.

"In San Francisco I was dumped from a stowaway's berth, handy to a box of crackers, in the hold of the ship. I rode the bumpers to New York. It was my last long tramping trip. I was past 60, a rough rheumatic, desperate old man."

"I wandered toward a bench in City Hall park. A tattered old bum who occupied it refused to share it with me. My feet were wound in rags."

"When I sat down the other bum got up, stood at a distance and said, 'Bo if I was as bad off as you, I would go down and make a hole in East River.'"

That night, sixteen years ago, he said, proved a turning point in his life. He weathered the storm of hunger for drink at Jerry McAuley's mission, near Brooklyn bridge. Since then he has been going among men telling his story.

To Remove Egg Stains

Egg stains on a silk frock can usually be removed by rubbing them with common table salt.

## The American Farmer Surprises England

The American farmer is an extremely important individual in the eyes of the world in these days when Europe's agricultural output is still far below normal. A correspondent of The Economist (London) has been looking through recent American farm statistics and finds certain facts which are new to him and which the editor of The Economist thinks English business men ought to know.

The large number of tenant farmers, the amount of unimproved land and the large number of German farmers in our best agricultural States are three facts which seem to have somewhat surprised the English investigator. The first important circumstance he notes is that in this country there are 10,583,000 adult males living by agriculture. "This is of itself impressive." Then, he continues,

We find that there are 4,034,000 laborers, a striking proportion on a land which most of us figure as cultivated by owners of the soil which they till. Of these 4,034,000, however, it is probable that a considerable proportion are sons and nephews of the owners, for the Government classification will be seen to include three classes only—the owners, or yeomen, who number 3,995,000; the tenant farmers, 2,454,000 in number; and "all others." There would be great and real gain to our essential knowledge of the agricultural problem if we could be told, not of the United States only, but of European countries, including our own, how many of those living by the land are relatives of the owners or farmers.

Many Englishmen will probably be surprised to learn that there are now 2,454,000 tenant farmers in the United States; that, in fact, there is in existence a powerful and numerous class preferring like the typical British farmer, to pay rent and keep his capital as material wherewith to stock and cultivate the farm. Mortgages now subsist on 29 per cent. of United States farms, and so far from the great war profits having been devoted to paying off mortgages, the extent of these was only 27 per cent. in the year before the war.

The American cultivator has still a truly vast task before him. He has taken up 955,000,000 acres, but as yet only 507,000,000 are actually cultivated. Clearly there is an almost indefinite area for expansion. A separate return in a different book gives the cultivated area at 82 acres, and the not-yet-improved at 78, on the average American farm of 150 acres. The "not-yet-improved" area appears to be land reduced into possession and individual ownership or tenancy but not yet regularly tilled or laid down to grass. A good deal of it is uncleared woodland not definitely scheduled as forest.

The creatures of the States are little known outside America, but it may be worth noting that Iowa is the champion State for pigs, horses, beef cattle and poultry, a commanding position, the Texas has the greatest number of farmers (327,000), and is the leading State for wool; California, however, has the greatest number of sheep (2,500,000), and is also the great honey State. In timber the chief States are Louisiana (pines), Washington (spruce and cedar), Michigan (maple). The returns give Wisconsin as "the champion hemlock State," which sounds strange till we remember that the American hemlock is a soft wood tree and a conifer.

A natural result of English settlers preferring Canada as under the flag is none the less in some respects disconcerting. There are only 27,000 English-born farmers in America to 141,000 Germans, and the three States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota form a regular German enclave, with 45,000 Germans to 2,800 Englishmen. The State where Englishmen predominate most is Utah; 1,216 English farm there to only 210 Germans; and, oddly enough, the Mormon "missionaries" have special success in persuading young Englishmen to settle in the region of Salt Lake City.

American farming is not increasing the average yield of any crop to the acre.

## LAZINESS AND STUPIDITY AND DON'S CAREISM MAY HIDE UNDER

a good name and a fine recommendation, but it cannot get on far.

What we really are an dthe fact that we are not worth much crops out, sooner or later. The fine opportunity in a good place that we fail to appreciate is lost, and there is no one to blame but ourself.

This is the truth of a lifetime of observation.

## A CLEAR AND GOOD CONSCIENCE WHICH HEAVEN HELPS US TO

is enough capital to begin life with for every one in good health who is determined to be recognized by his faithfulness to the humble duties he may have to begin with.

"Act well your part; there all honor lies," is an old familiar quotation, the truth of which time only emphasizes.

Mind you do it and do it cheerfully, and you cannot fail to be noticed and to rise from lowly beginnings.

### Mourning Clothing Cheap.

In many parts of China, when a man loses his father or a wife her husband they go into mourning by wearing old and dilapidated clothes.

## "Hank Ford Won. Why Not You

If any poor farmer's boy thinks the world's "again him" in his uphill struggle. Let him think of Henry Ford, who was in a like plight. "Hank" got into the auto business and now does 70 per cent. of all the auto business in the country. He was a poor farmer boy. He got busy, got hold of a wonderful motor, and the every other auto manufacturer in the country had like opportunity. "Hank" has certainly come home with the bacon.

Wall street passes out the news that Ford, the "farmer boy of Dearborn" is the richest man in the world, and he made it all illegitimate trade, not grabbing off natural resources or speculating in the stock market. His cash balance is \$180,000,000. His estimated income this year, deducting all taxes, is \$110,000,000. With a profit of \$100 a car his company could be capitalized at \$2,000,000,000 and pay 5 per cent dividends on the money. A profit of \$15,000,000 a year is realized thru the sale of Ford parts to renew those broken or worn out. Ford paid \$50,000,000 in taxes last year. This year, with the excess profits tax removed, they are reduced to a paltry \$16,000,000. The Michigan farm lad is his own Wall street, which pays him \$7,200,000 annually for the loans accruing to him there.

What is the moral? This: The United States is the land of opportunity. Reds and Bolsheviks to the contrary notwithstanding. Any man who has the brains, the industry and capacity for business can stand Wall street or any other street on end if he wants to. The opportunity is here. The law to do it is here, and men of like capacity can do like things.

Also, the farmer boy gets there if he is true to the soil from which he sprang. He heads the auto business; he is found in most of the places of responsibility and profit in the country, and his success is justified and complete. You have got to take your hat off to the "Rube." As the Kansas City Star says:

Here's to the Rube of the country green,  
The scoff of the throbbing town;  
The slouching lad with eyeght keen

And skin of a healthy brown.  
He may seem a fool in a foul saloon.  
And raw as the rawest are,  
But it's "Rube" the slow" to the front will go

At the first shrill note of war.  
It was "Rube" who fought where the seawinds blow  
And founded the nation there;  
It was "Rube" who lifted the flag we know  
And to Freedom breathed his prayer  
It was "Rube" who laughed at the whizzing lead  
And answered with deadly aim,  
Nor quailed nor cried when his comrades died  
On the slippery field of fame.

It was "Rube" who guided the ship of fate  
And, guiding it, ofttimes fell;  
He left the plow at the call of state  
And the farm he loved so well.  
It was "Rube" who shattered the clanking iron  
That fettered the moaning slave,  
And spake that free every soul should be  
In the land that freedom gave.

When the homestead lamp is burning bright,  
"Tis "Rube" in the corner sits  
And ponders the question of wrong and right  
Which puzzle the keenest wits.

And whether he lands in the president's chair  
Or handles a deadly tube,  
He proves his worth to the world of earth—  
This fellow we've nicknamed "Rube."

## One-Third Of Nation Will Fly, Says Pilot

Belleville, Ill., Oct. 8.—One-third of the population of the United States will be flying in dirigibles in the near future, according to a prediction of A. Leo Stevens, chief instructor of aeronautics for the United States army, at Scott Field, near here. Mr. Stevens, in 1902, made the first dirigible flight in this country.

"The dirigibles of the future will have pontoons," he asserted, "and the water will be helpful for landing places. The machines of the future will carry from ten to twenty motors. The compartments in the large airships will be equipped with safety berths. The touching of a but-safety passenger to descend toward the earth at the same time. Each berth will have all necessary equipments for landing and floating its passengers in safety."

"The army of the future will travel thru the air and it will be nothing to see 1000 or more men transported at one time in one machine. I believe it is only a matter of a short time when one-third of the population of this country will be flying all sorts of aerial contrivances, and we will have 'vest pocket' size dirigibles for those who don't care to own a large craft."

### Today's Wise Word.

It is never too late to be what you might have been.

## People Will Vote Right When They know

Senator LaFollette once said "I have never doubted, that, once the people understood, they would reclaim their government." That, he, the worst maligned and hated individual by Wall Street interests, and the truest friend of the people, should so quickly, as the past primary, have received the largest vote ever given in any state for their United States Senator, is evidence that Wisconsin voters are beginning to understand. Still more hopeful is the fact that LaFollette and all the Progressive candidates in Wisconsin nearly all of whom were nominated, made an open, aggressive campaign for definite features in legislative conduct. We voters of Penna. face a serious situation as ever confronted us. If ever big interests were in more complete control I would like to "be shown". That Penrose and Crow have passed on does not materially change the situation. The line of heredity is still unbroken and the "successor" will be heir to all the valuable assets that belong to the Bi-partisan Political Machine, which like the girl in ill health, we have so long "enjoyed."

One man, McSparran, speaks for the people. He challenges the corrupt machine of our state. He has no "nigger in the wood pile". He does not live in a "glass house" and fears not to hurl the stones of truth against the machine with which Mr. Pinchot has now compromised. How about our legislative and congressional candidates, who in private life are excellent men. They all tell us what embodiments of nobility and industry we farmers are. That they practically all started life on the farm or in equal obscurity. How they are cock sure of being the right man to interpret farmers aspirations and what a mistake we would make in voting for their opponent. How necessary it is to make the legislature and congress safe for the people (or Big Interests or "our party") How very foolish it is for a democrat to vote for a republican, or how dangerous for a republican to vote for a democrat. How each party has saved the country (for special interests) and what a great friend he, (the candidate) is to the working class and especially the farmer. But when it comes to an expression on the concrete issues that concern the farmer and worker they are as non-committal as an Egyptian Sphinx or suddenly remember Quay's advice to one of his puppets—"Don't talk Mority don't talk". I am not aware of any legislative program that any of these candidates has given for our consideration and yet we know of the active support given to some of them by forces that strongly oppose a true farmers program. Our Legislative candidates owe it to us to say if they will support or oppose certain concrete demands of the farmers, such as a tax bill that will exempt farm improvement from taxation on cultivated farms; to make corporate property bear its full share of taxation, not simply by adding two mills state tax but by taxing dollar for dollar with real estate values; to have an income tax that will put the burden where easiest borne: 50 per cent auto licenses go to counties for road building, on mileage basis; a revised school system and code that will enable our youth to get a practical education that will fit them for life's duties, and make the teaching of agriculture compulsory in all rural schools of 3rd grade and up and food chemistry in all higher grades; the repeal of many foolish game laws that are already a menace to farmers crops only to gratify a too tholless sporting class at the expense of the farmer; an economical and practical road program that will build roads for service from producer to consumer rather than for political pull and over head excesses. These and other issues are so pressing that each candidate who honestly aspires to public service should clearly discuss including our Congressional, who should advise us as to their attitude toward the new Tariff Bill to enrich the few and burden the many? The Esch-Cummings law that does likewise; the Ship Subsidy bill, ditto. Our iniquitous espionage law, our humiliation and disgrace our inhuman treatment of conscientious objectors to a war to make million and billionaires and throw Christianity in the discard. Volstead-Capper marketing bill; leasing of Muscle Shoals to Ford, opposed by Fertilizer and Power Trusts but of great promise to farmers; and many other matters of grave interest. We will excuse them for the time from burdensome hand shaking and gladly listen to an intelligent expression of what they expect to vote for if elected. Farming the farmer has so long been the game of the politicians. Now let the honest candidate give the people a square deal.

SEE JOHN T. MATT'S PLAT. FORM ON 1st PAGE.

DO NOT DIFFICULTIES GREATLY HINDER SUCCESS?

Never, Never!

Surmounting difficulties gives new strength, new ideas, more energy and creates heroes who otherwise would have been only mere ciphers on life's battlefields.

Lots of men and women, well born, finely educated, are settled in the commonplace of careers because they lacked courage to overcome what seemed to them to be difficulties.

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## Efforts To Repeal Primary Laws

Special Interests, Who Controlled Affairs 20 Years Ago, Ask People To Give Up Statute Which Makes People's Will Effective

Throughout the country today a proposition is being urged to repeal the direct primary election law. For many years the railroads in practically every State of this country controlled legislature and they controlled many public officials to a great extent. Able, honest men were elected under the old system but the majority needed in legislative bodies was always to be found; as shown by State and national legislatures. About 20 years ago we commenced passing State primary election laws in this country, and such laws were thereafter adopted in many of the States.

Objection is now raised in high places to the primaries. In one State recently both conventions, Republican and Democratic, repudiated the primary, and sought to have it repealed in that State, showing that the same force is behind the repeal movement, no matter whether it be in Republican or Democratic conventions. In the State of Indiana 390,000 votes were cast in a primary election for candidates of one political party a few days ago. That is twice as many votes as were cast in all the States in the Union "in caucuses and conventions under the old caucus convention method."

Rights That Are Threatened

The present primary method of nominations makes direct accountability to the people more certain, diminishes opportunities for bribery and corruption, secures laws beneficial to the masses of the people, and guarantees representative government by placing both nomination and election ballots in the hands of those to be represented. This was the issue that brought about the Australian secret ballot and the direct primary law.

The power, once gained, should not be relinquished by the people through superficial arguments as to blessings of party solidarity or political expediency from sources however high, nor weigh in the balance against the right to direct representation now secured under the primary system.

Party principles and party issues do not depend upon nominating or election methods. Principles and issues become real and sharply drawn when the voter speaks directly rather than when he speaks through caucuses or conventions, that offer obstacles and bind alleys to frank, open declarations of policy.

Voluntary Conventions Allowed

The right to assemble through voluntary convention or by any other gathering or organization is not infringed nor limited under the primary law.

Through the medium of the direct primary every organization, whether educational, social, economic, or political, is protected in this right of direct expression and its combined influence, however great or small, may be made effective. Under the old caucus, convention system, however, the right is negated, because voluntary organizations, whatever their titles or numbers, are then subordinated to veteran wire pullers, who were familiar figures at very old time political convention, men who will be reinstated by any repeal of the primary.

In other words, 80 per cent of the electors men and women, may desire a particular candidate for office but those who control the nominating machinery year after year ordinarily will name a state covering all nominees. The influence then that determines results is not affected by numbers, as it is at primaries or elections, but rests with a small group of men whose relation to campaign purse strings of special privilege is generally intimate and who manipulate delegates with the skill of seasoned chess players.

Railway Control of Nominations

Years ago railway blocs controlled many State legislatures. Railways including the Boston and Maine, New Haven, New York Central and Pennsylvania Railway in the East and the Southern Pacific System and the Union Pacific in the West were all told, directed railway representative government, with caucus and convention trimmings. Governors, State legislators and members of the United States Congress, at both ends of the National Capitol, were weighed in the balance by those who stood behind the railways and candidates who had liberal views on railway earnings, railway methods, railway land grants and railway property rights in general were given official O. K.'s. Republicans and Democrats were weighed by such interests impartially and placed among eligibles for office, or found too independent were driven from public life where possible by the then powerful railway influences. All were not so controlled, but the record votes of State legislatures generally disclosed a safe majority when a bipartisan railway measure was involved.

Candidates magnificently fought over tariff schedules, imperialism, and other isms that were haubles with which to engage the public eyes, but those who contributed free passes or special favors to delegates and currency to impudently heeled stood in the background and controlled conventions and nominations, and eventually asked that favors be reciprocated. Not all candidates were thus chosen, nor all conventions thus manipulated, but a safe majority could be relied upon in practically every State, and political

scandal was at its height when Bryce wrote his scathing description of political control in our American Commonwealth.

### Direct Primary Nominations

About 20 years ago a public revolt, originating among laboring classes and farming communities, led to the enactment of Statewide primary laws throughout the United States. The people had grown weary of corrupt caucuses and unrepresentative conventions; of coercion, bribery and indecent practices; of re-nominations among candidates; of dis-appointing legislative promises; and they overturned the army of ward heelers who had been a necessary part of the old discredited system and adopted direct primary laws throughout the country.

Magazines and occasional newspapers helped arouse public sentiment by muckraking exposures until the old order was uprooted and railway passes, private cars, preferential rates, and other favors formerly granted to private individuals and public officials were made unlawful, while rebates and railway rates were prohibited or controlled by laws and lives of employees and of the public received adequate protection.

This reform was made possible through the primary system, because the public could then keep close to its representatives, whether State or Federal, and in like manner political opponents became watchful of those who represented them.

Railways have ceased to control politics. The old lobbyist, with a pocket full of passes, and the caucus ward heeler have disappeared, but so have the journals and magazines that helped bring about the reform. Wit hrare exceptions, these educational mediums have been purchased by powerful interests they now represent.

The magazines have ceased digging up corruption and graft that had been disclosed in many States and in nearly every large city from New York to Pittsburgh and to St. Louis to San Francisco, and those same magazines are now filled with achievements by captains of industry, whose accumulated millions through consolidations, watering of stocks, railway rebates, and destruction of private have encouraged ambitious imitators on every hand.

But the primary has remained with its direct accountability to the people and grafting is unpopular because the public's iron hand through the primary compels more respect than the command of white of any party, political, or business boss.

### New Power Seeking Control

Evolution in business methods has centralized power since the advent of the primary until to-day a handful of men control the wealth and large business of the country. Rockefeller's meteoric rise from a clerk at \$8 a month to \$2,000,000,000 or more is a shining example of possibilities of railway rebates, monopoly, and other practices that have inspired thousands of money-mad imitators. As the railways of the land first joined hands in common cause 10 years or more ago when scrutinizing candidates in municipal State and national legislative bodies, including "safe" executives, so to-day these modern vast business interests of the country that control the magazines and great metropolitan journals would reach out to seize the same political control once exercised by the railroads before the enactments of the primary.

Tax reduction or tax shifting, cancellation of foreign debts, thereby enhancing private holdings aggregating billions of dollars, appropriations for railways, for shipping, and countless other special privileges and projects are of great moment, but not easily manipulated when a "farm bloc" or people's bloc carries the record back to the people under the primary. The independence of the State legislator is also becoming a matter of concern of great business interests.

Now is now in politics to remain strong and great financial interests will strenuously urge their choice of candidates according to recent political history, when over \$1,000,000 was expended—a preconvention campaign—for the candidacy of one man for President. Repudiated because of excessive expenditures exposed in Senate hearings, these influences are then transferred their support to other candidates and made the enactment of a general sales tax a tentative promise by both great political parties. That promise has not yet been kept nor will it be kept if Congress can defeat the powerful influences that urge this unconscionable tax on the people.

Only one course is now open to give the new power full sway, to wit: Repeal of the primary and taking from the people the direct right they now possess of protecting their own interests against private interests that never sleep. Railways formerly controlled legislatures, but to-day a few powerful combinations of capital control practically all the railways, the shipping, the great banking interests, and are a formidablely greater influence than all other interests combined. That power is, not limited to State boundary lines.

### Obstacles to Secret Control of Legislation

In legislation the primary gives expression to the popular will. Ignoring war's added burdens, the growth of profiteering, and the enormous increase in private fortunes, heavy tax payers still demand the right to unlimited profits and yet ask that taxes be shifted to those least able to pay them.



# DESERT GOLD

by  
**ZANE GREY**  
Author of *Riders of the Purple Sage*,  
*Wildfire*, Etc.



Illustrations by  
**Irwin Myers**

Chapter I.  
(Continued)

pace of his older comrade. But now he felt that he was losing something of his instinctive and passionate zeal to get out of the desert. The thought of water came to occupy his mind. He began to imagine that his last little store of water did not appreciably diminish. He knew he was not quite right in his wild regarding water; nevertheless, he felt this to be more of fact than fancy, and he began to ponder.

When next they rested he pretended to be in a kind of stupor but he covertly watched Warren. The man appeared far gone, yet he had cunning. He cautiously took up Cameron's canteen and poured water into it from his own.

This troubled Cameron. He reflected, and concluded that he had been unwise not to expect this very thing. Then, as his comrade dropped into weary rest, he lifted both canteens. If there were any water in Warren's, it was only very little. Both men had been enduring the terrible desert thirst, concealing it, each giving his water to the other, and the sacrifice had been useless.

Instead of ministering to the parched throats of one or both, the water had evaporated. When Cameron made sure of this, he took one more drink, the last, and poured the little water left into Warren's canteen. He threw his own away.

Soon afterward Warren discovered the loss.

"Where's your canteen?" he asked.

"The heat was getting my water, so I drank what was left."

"My son!" said Warren.

The day opened for them in a red and green hell of rock and cactus. Like a flame the sun scorched and peeled their faces. Warren went blind from the glare, and Cameron had to lead him. At last Warren plunged down, exhausted, in the shade of a ledge.

Cameron rested and waited, hopeless, with hot, weary eyes gazing down from their height where he sat. Movement on the part of Warren attracted his attention. Evidently the old prospector had recovered his sight and some of his strength. For he had arisen, and now began to walk along the arroyo bed with his forked branch held before him. He had clung to that precious bit of wood. Warren, however, stepped in a deep pit, and, cutting his canteen in half, began to use one side of it as a spoon. He scooped out a wide hollow, so wide that Cameron was certain he had gone crazy. Cameron gently urged him to stop, and then forcibly tried to make him. But these efforts were futile. Warren worked with slow, ceaseless, methodical movement. He rolled for what seemed hours, Cameron, seeing the darkening, dampening sand, realized a wonderful possibility of water, and he plunged into the pit with the other half of the canteen. Then both men toiled, round and round the wide hole, down deeper and deeper. The sand grew moist, then wet. At the bottom of the deep pit the sand coarsened, gave place to gravel. Finally water welled in, a stronger volume than Cameron ever remembered finding on the desert.

The finding of water revived Cameron's flagging hopes. But they were short-lived. Warren had spent him self utterly.

"I'm done. Don't linger," he whispered. "My son, go—go!"

Then he fell. Cameron dragged him out of the sand pit to a sheltered place under the ledge. While sitting beside the falling man Cameron discovered painted images on the wall. Often in the desert he had found these evidences of a prehistoric people. Then, from long habit, he picked up a piece of rock and examined it. Its weight made him closely scrutinize it. The color was a peculiar black. He scraped through the black rust, to find a piece of gold. Around him lay scattered heaps of black pebbles and bits of black, weathered rock and pieces of broken ledge, and they showed gold.

"Warren! Look! See it! Feel it! Gold!"

But Warren was too blind to see.

"Go—go!" he whispered.

Cameron gazed down the gray reaches of that forlorn valley, and something within him that was neither intelligence nor emotion—something inscrutably strange—impelled him to promise.

Then Cameron built up stone mounds to mark his gold strike. That done, he hurried beside the unconscious Warren. Moments passed—grew into hours. Cameron still had strength left to make an effort to get out of the desert. But that same inscrutable something which had op-

from that into an immense room which, but for pool tables, bar and benches, would have been like a courtyard. Bare-legged, sandal-footed Mexicans in white rubbed shoulders with Mexicans mantled in black and red. There were black-bearded, coarse-visaged Americans, some gambling round the little tables, others drinking. There were khaki-clad cavalrymen strutting in and out.

At one end of the room, somewhat apart from the general melee, was a group of six men round a little table, four of whom were seated, the other two standing. These last two drew a second glance from Gale. The sharp-featured, bronzed faces and piercing eyes—the tall, slender, loosely jointed bodies, the quiet, easy, reckless air that seemed to be a part of the men—these things would plainly have stamped them as cowboys without the buckled sombreros, the colored scarfs the high-topped, high-heeled boots with great silver-roweled spurs.

He satisfied his hunger in a restaurant adjoining and as he stepped back into the saloon a man wearing a military cape joined him. Apologies from both were instant. Gale was moving on when the other stopped, short as if startled, and, leaning forward, exclaimed:

"Dick Gale? Is this isn't great! Don't you know me?"

"I've heard your voice somewhere," replied Gale. "Maybe I'll recognize you if you came out from under that banner."

For answer the man, suddenly manifesting thought of himself, hurriedly drew Gale into the restaurant, where he thrust back his hat to disclose a handsome, sunburned face.

"George Thorne! So help me—"

"Sssh! You needn't yell," interrupted the other, as he met Gale's surprised hand. There was a close, hard, straining grip. "I must not be recognized here. There are reasons. I'll explain in a minute. Say, but it's fine to see you! Five years, Dick, five years since I saw you run down University field and spread-eagle the whole Wisconsin football team."

"Don't recollect that," replied Dick, laughing. "George, I'll bet you're glad to see you than you are to see me. It seems so long. You went into the army, didn't you?"

"I did. I'm here now with the Ninth cavalry. But—never mind me. What're you doing way down here?"

"On the square, George. I don't know any more why I'm here than than you know."

"Well, that beats me," ejaculated Thorne, sitting back in his chair, amazed and concerned in his expression. "What the devil's wrong? Your old man's got too much money for you ever to be up against it. Dick, you couldn't have gone to the bad?"

A tide of emotion surged over Gale. How good it was to meet a friend—someone to whom to talk! He had never appreciated his loneliness until that moment.

"George, how I ever drifted down here I don't know. I didn't exactly quarrel with the governor. But—damn it, Dad hurt me—shamed me, and I dug out for the West. It was this way. After leaving college I tried to please him by tackling one thing after another that he set me to do. On the square, I had no head for business. I made a mess of everything. The governor got sore. When I quit—when I told him straight out that I was going west to fare for myself, why it wouldn't have been so tough if he hadn't laughed at me. He said I couldn't earn a dollar—that I'd starve out west, and couldn't get back home unless I sent him for money. He said he didn't believe I could fight—could really make a fight for anything under the sun. Oh—he—he shot it into me all right."

Dick dropped his head upon his hands, somewhat ashamed of the smarting dimness in his eyes.

"Fight?" cried Thorne, hotly. "What's ailing him? Didn't they call you Bull Gale in college? Dick, you were one of the best men Staag ever developed."

"The governor didn't count football," said Dick. "He didn't mean that kind of a fight. When I left home I don't think I had an idea what was wrong of me. But, George, I think I know now. I was a rich man's son—spoiled, dependent, absolutely ignorant of the value of money. I haven't yet discovered any earning capacity in me. I seem to be unable to do anything with my hands. That's the trouble. But I'm at the end of my tether now. And I'm going to punch cattle or be a miner, or do some real stunt—like joining the rebels."

"Ah! I thought you'd spring that last one on me," declared Thorne, wagging his head. "Well, you just forget it. Say, old boy, there's something doing in Mexico. The United States in general doesn't realize it. But across that line there are crazy revolutionists, ill-paid soldiers, guerrilla leaders, raiders, robbers, outlaws, bandits galore, starving peons by the thousand, girls and women in terror. Mexico is like some of her volcanoes—ready to erupt fire and hell! Don't make the awful mistake of joining the rebel forces. If you didn't starve or get shot in ambush, or die of thirst, some Greaser would knife you in the back for your belt buckle or boots. There are a good many Americans with the rebels eastward toward Aguila Prieta and Juarez. Orozco is operating in Chihuahua, and I guess he has some idea of warfare. But this is Sonora, a mountainous desert, the home of the slave and the Yaqui. There's unorganized revolt everywhere. We're patrolling the boundary line. We're making a grand bluff. I could tell you of a dozen instances where cavalry should have brushed raiders on the other side of the line. But we won't

do it. The officers are a grouchy lot these days. You see, of course, what significance would attach to United States cavalry going into Mexican territory. There would simply be hell. My own colonel is the sorest man on the job. We're all sore. It's like sitting on a powder magazine. We can't keep the rebels and raiders from crossing the line. Yet we don't fight. My commission expires soon. I'll be discharged in three months. You can bet I'm glad for more reasons than I've mentioned."

Thorne was evidently laboring under strong, suppressed excitement. His face showed pale under the tan, and his eyes gleamed with a dark fire. He had seated himself at a table near one of the doorlike windows leading into the street, and every little while he would glance sharply out. Also he kept consulting his watch.

These details gradually grew upon Gale as Thorne talked.

"George, it strikes me that you're upset," said Dick, presently. "I seem to remember you as a cool-headed fellow whom nothing could disturb. Has the army changed you?"

Thorne laughed. It was a laugh with a strange, high note. It was reckless—it hinted of exaltation. He peered out one window, then another. His actions were rapid. Returning to the table, he put his hands upon it and leaned over to look closely into Gale's face.

"I'm away from camp without leave," he said.

"Isn't that a serious offense?" asked Dick.

"Serious? For me, if I'm discovered, it means ruin. There are rebels



"Serious? For Me, If I'm Discovered, It Means Ruin."

got word to his friends here; yesterday his gang of cutthroat rebels arrived, and today he came. When I learned that, I took my chance and left camp; I hunted up a priest. He promised to come here. It's time he's due. But I'm afraid he'll be stopped. You see, we're over the line."

"Are we in Mexican territory now?" queried Gale, sharply.

"I guess yes, old boy. That's what complicates it. Rojas and his rebels have Casita in their hands. If Mercedes is really watched—if her identity is known, which I am sure is the case—we couldn't get far from this house before I'd be knifed and she seized."

"Good heavens! Thorne can that sort of thing happen less than a stone's throw from the United States line?" asked Gale, incredulously.

"It can happen, and don't you forget it. You don't seem to realize the power these guerrilla leaders, these rebel captains, and particularly these bandits, exercise over the mass of Mexicans. I've seen Rojas. He's a handsome, bold, sneering devil, vainer than any peacock. He decks himself in gold lace and silver trappings, in all the finery he can steal. He spends gold like he spills blood. But he is chiefly famous for abducting women. The peon girls consider it an honor to be ridden off with. Rojas has shown a penchant for girls of the better class."

Thorne wiped the perspiration from his pale face and bent a dark gaze out of the window before he resumed his talk.

"Consider what the position of Mercedes really is. Rojas can turn all the hidden underground influences to his ends. Unless I thwart him he'll get Mercedes as easily as he can light a cigarette. But I'll kill him or some of his gang or her before I let him get her."

"This is the situation, old friend. I've little time to spare. I face arrest for desertion. Rojas is in town. I think I was followed to this hotel. The priest has betrayed me or has been stopped. Mercedes is here alone, waiting, absolutely dependent upon me to save her from—"

"She's the sweetest, love-hest girl!"

"In a few moments—sooner or later there'll be hell here! Dick, are you with me?"

Dick Gale drew a long, deep breath. A coldness, a lethargy, and indifference that had weighed upon him for months had passed out of his being. On the instant he could not speak, but his hand closed powerfully upon his friend's. Thorne's face changed wonderfully, the distress, the fear, the appeal all vanishing in a smile of passionate gratefulness.

Then Dick's gaze attracted by some slight sound, shot over his friend's shoulder to see a face at the window—a handsome, bold, sneering face, with glittering dark eyes that flashed in sinister intentness.

Dick stiffened in his seat. Thorne, with sudden clenching of hands, wheeled toward the window.

"Rojas!" he whispered.

### CHAPTER II

Mercedes Castaneda.

The dark face vanished. Dick Gale heard footsteps and the tinkle of spurs. He strode to the window, and was in time to see a Mexican swagger into the front door of the saloon. There were men passing in the street, also several Mexicans lounging against the hitching rail at the curb.

"Did you see him? Where did he go?" whispered Thorne, as he joined Gale. "Those Greasers out there with the cartridge belts crossed over their breasts—they are rebels. I'm afraid Rojas has the house spotted."

"If we could only be sure."

"I'm sure, Dick. Let's cross the hall; I want to see how it looks from the other side of the house."

Gale followed Thorne out of the restaurant into the high-ceiled corridor which evidently divided the hotel, opening into the street and running back to a patio. A few dim, yellow lamps flickered. Thorne entered a huge chamber which was even more poorly lighted than the hall. It contained a table littered with papers, a few high-backed chairs, a couple of couches, and was evidently a parlor.

"Mercedes has been meeting me here," said Thorne. "At this hour she comes every moment or so to the head of the stairs there, and if I am here she comes down. Mostly there are people in this room a little later. We go out into the plaza. It faces the dark side of the house, and that's the place I must slip out with her if there's any chance at all to get away."

They peered out of the open window. In a moment, however, Gale made out a slow-paced dark form on the path. Farther down there was another. No particular keenness was required to see in these forms a sentinel-like stealthiness.

Gripping Gale's arm, Thorne pulled back from the window.

"You saw them," he whispered. "It's just as I feared. Rojas has the place surrounded. I should have taken Mercedes away. But I had no time—no chance! I'm bound! There's Mercedes now! My G—d! Dick, think, think—if there's a way to get her out of this trap!"

Gale turned as his friend went down the room. In the dim light at the head of the stairs stood the slim, muffled figure of a woman. When she saw Thorne she flew noiselessly down the stairway to him. He caught her in his arms. Then she spoke softly, brokenly, in a low, swift voice. It was a mingling of incoherent Spanish and English; but to Gale it was mellow, deep, unutterably tender, a voice full of joy, fear, passion, hope and love. Upon Gale it had an unaccountable effect. He found himself thrilling, wondering.

(Continued Next Week.)

## POULTRY

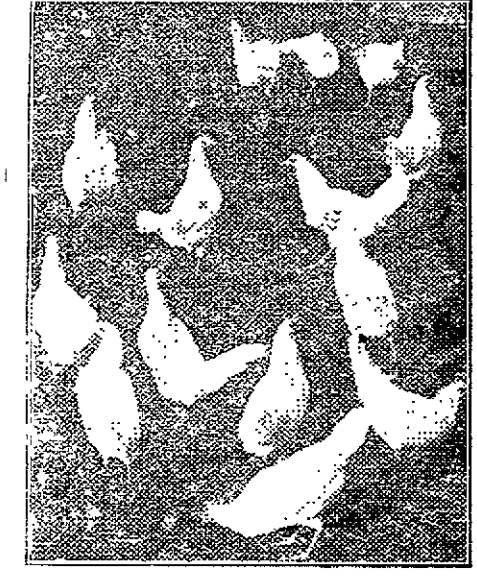
### FEED AND CARE FOR PULLETS

Most Common Mistake to Give Fowls Free Range and Compel Them to Hustle for Living.

When should an April pullet begin laying? Generally the statement is made that Leghorn pullets should begin when five to five and one-half months old; Rhode Island Reds and Wyandotte pullets take a month longer and Plymouth Rocks still another month.

An investigation made by Purdue university developed the fact that many flocks are not doing as well as they could if the young pullets were properly fed and cared for. They are often crowded in the coops at night for the little brood coop that is big enough in the spring is crowded by late fall and the chicks sweat.

The most common mistake is poor feeding. The pullets are allowed free range over the farm and compelled



In Addition to Free Range Pullets Should Be Given Plenty of Mash.

to gather most of their living. They may grow, but it is a slow growth. To hurry this growth, plenty of mash should be kept before them at all times. A very simple mash for the older pullets can be made by taking 50 pounds bran, 50 pounds shorts, and 30 pounds of high-grade tankage. This should be placed dry in a self-feeder, or trough, and the pullets induced to eat all they will of it. Some grain should be fed in addition, that the pullets may be in good flesh when ready to start laying.

### KEEP YOUNG STOCK GROWING

Succulent Green Feed, Variety of Grain, Fresh Water and Shade Are of Importance.

So long as the young stock have plenty of succulent green food, a variety of grain, fresh water, shade and exercise, together with well-ventilated sleeping quarters, they will grow like the proverbial weed, but if the growth is stunted by the lack of any one of these essentials, gain is slower even when conditions become normal than it would have been. The poultry grower gets tired; surely the chickens ought to be all right for one night—but that very night is the night the chickens take to pile up. Morning finds the half-grown stock gaunted; a day or so shows them with the dirty nostrils that come when the catarrhal discharge has filled with dust.

A cold from crowding soon becomes a rumpy cold unless prompt action heads it off, and one night's neglect has cost dearly.

Keep them growing by giving more room through culling market stock as fast as it develops, and by providing shade.

### MATURE CHICKENS ON RANGE

Good Summer Ration for Hens Is Mixture of Wheat, Oats and Corn, One Part Each.

Encourage mature chickens to range by feeding them springly. A good summer ration for hens consists of 1 part wheat, 1 part oats, and 1 part corn, by weight. More eggs are obtained where the birds are fed a little grain than when forced to depend upon "pickings" about the farm.

## POULTRY NOTES

Cockerels to be kept for breeding purposes should be handled in a similar manner to pullets.

Young stock will do better if not compelled to pick their living with the old. There will also be less trouble from lice.

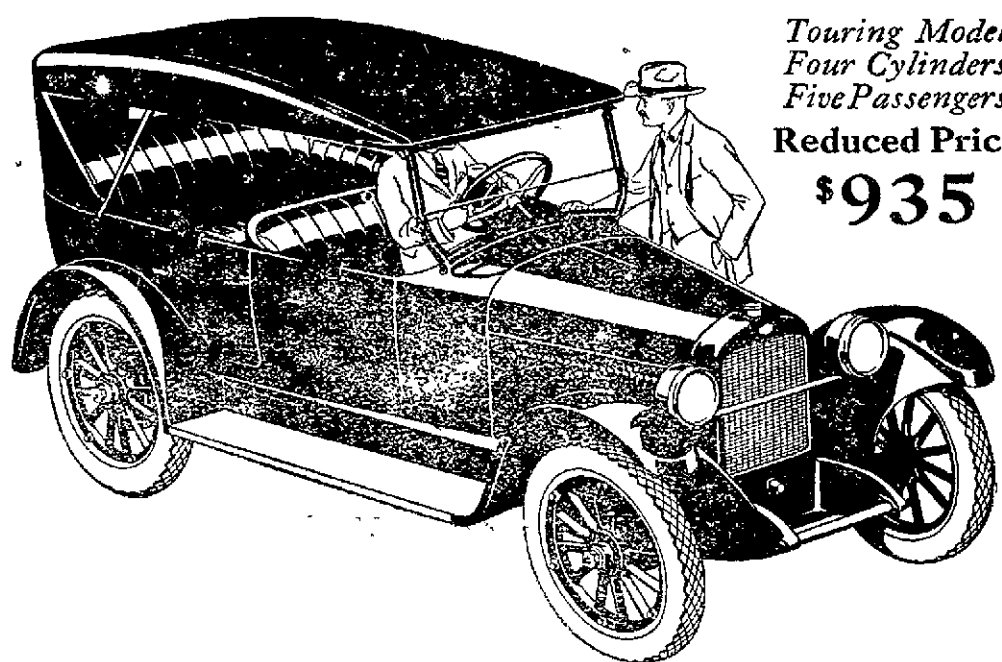
Misshapen eggs are always penalized by the market and bring an inferior price to smooth, even, perfectly shaped eggs.

Do not make the mistake of feeding too much in the early days of the fattening process. It should ever be kept in mind that the appetite must be preserved unimpaired.

Shade is one of the most important essentials during the hot months. Get the chicks into the orchard and cornfield. It is not too late to plant sun-flowers.



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### Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

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#### WEDDED IN WHITE HOUSE

1864—July 21, Frances Folsom born in Buffalo.  
1885—Graduated from Wells college.  
1886—June 2, married President Cleveland in the White House.  
1913—February 10, married Prof. Thomas J. Preston at Princeton, N. J.

AS THE Democrats had lost power under a bachelor president, James Buchanan, they regained it after a quarter of a century under another bachelor president. That strange coincidence was brought to an end by Cleveland's marriage in the second year of his administration.

From the day Cleveland entered the executive mansion at Albany, gossip busily made matches for him with one after another of the eligible women who appeared at his receptions. A special favorite of those persistent rumors was the pretty widow of one of his old law partners, Oscar Folsom, whose home was one of the few homes in Buffalo where this unsocial person had been in the habit of visiting. It was not suspected that all along his own choice had been the daughter rather than the mother.

Mrs. Folsom and her daughter were guests of the president and Miss Cleveland in their first month at the White House. Even the wisecracks of Washington did not guess that the beautiful young girl who was present at a reception—all in white—would in another year be the bride of her host.

Miss Folsom had graduated and was traveling in Europe when the country was set in a flutter by the announcement of her engagement. She returned home to meet such an ordeal as no other American girl of twenty-two ever has faced. Her name was on every tongue in America; her portrait was in every paper, and the press boats



Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

crowded about her ship from which she was smuggled aboard a revenue cutter to avoid the curious crowd at New York dock.

There had been only one marriage of a president, and John Tyler was a widower, which took some of the romance out of the occasion. For the first time a president was to marry in the White House. As Miss Folsom's mother had given up her home and as her grandfather's house was in mourning for his recent death, like the affianced of a sovereign she went to her husband's home to be married.

The wedding in the blue room was extremely simple, the only guests being a few relatives of the bride and groom and the members of the cabinet. After the cake had been cut in the state dining room, the bridal pair succeeded in stealing out the back door under cover of darkness to a waiting train in a switch yard. They had eluded the curious crowds gathered in front of the White House and at the station, but not the ubiquitous press, whose locomotives were in readiness to pursue them, with a trainload of reporters, to their honeymoon retreat in the Maryland mountains.

The continued attention of a vigilant press wherever the presidential couple went was indignantly resented by the bridegroom, who hotly denounced the "ghoully glee" with which his family affairs were discussed. More malicious, more cruel were the unprinted tales which were persistently circulated as long as he remained in public life.

Mrs. Cleveland is said on one occasion to have given a pathetic hint of what the strokes aimed at the president through her little ones meant to a mother. With childlike bashfulness a daughter was holding back from the greetings of a small company at the White House, when Mrs. Cleveland said, "Speak up, dear, or the people will be told that you are deaf and dumb."

Mrs. Cleveland herself was spared. At first her girlish charms, afterward her womanly dignity and her maternal devotion made this most youthful of the most beloved mistresses of the White House.

## SEEK PLAN TO END LABOR TROUBLES

PRESIDENT HARDING AND HIS  
CABINET ARE CONSIDERING  
MANY SOLUTIONS.

### ACTION BY CONGRESS LIKELY

Abolishing of Railway Labor Board and Enactment of Legislation Like Canada's Industrial Disputes Investigation Law Proposed.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY

Washington.—President Harding and members of his cabinet are giving careful consideration to many suggestions as to how the country may obtain a larger measure of freedom from labor troubles. It is the present intention of the President, it is well understood, to discuss some of the more pertinent of these suggestions in his address to congress in December. There is apparently a general demand throughout the country that congress shall write into the law of the land some new plan for settling disputes between capital and labor. It is a question whether much can be done with the subject at the short session which will begin in December and end on March 4. In some quarters there is already talk of an extra session next spring, which would be devoted entirely to the subject of industrial peace.

There is a somewhat insistent demand that the administration shall favor legislation providing for compulsory arbitration but it is reasonably certain that the administration will not lend its endorsement to such a program. Even if the executive department should advocate compulsory arbitration, it is a question, it is asserted, whether congress could be persuaded to follow the leadership of the President. As the situation presents itself at this time, two outstanding proposals are being considered.

1. The repeal of the provisions of the transportation act of 1920, under which the railroad labor board was created.

2. The enactment of legislation providing for some such plan as is in operation in Canada—the enactment of an industrial disputes investigation law.

#### Stands by the Labor Board.

Thus far the Harding administration has not indicated that it has lost faith in the railroad labor board. To the contrary, the President has said publicly on several occasions during the last two months that he felt that the board had justified its existence. Supporters of the railroad labor board not only would not like it abolished but would like to see its powers broadened and see it removed to Washington and set down alongside the interstate commerce commission. It is certain, however, that the board will be a real issue before congress when that body proceeds to the consideration of legislation relating to industrial disputes.

When the transportation legislation was before congress early in 1920, many good things were said about the Canadian plan for settling labor troubles, but the organized workmen in the United States were not ready at that time to accept the Canadian law, and so congress dropped that plan and set up the railroad labor board. The situation has undergone a change. Organized workmen in the United States, and particularly organized railroad employees, are now very generally inclined to look with favor on the Canadian plan, so it is asserted.

#### Canadian Law Liked.

One of the arguments now being put forth in support of Canada's law is that the shopmen employed in Canada by international railroads—railroads that have part of their mileage in the United States and part in Canada—did not strike when their union brethren in the United States quit work. The international railroads of Canada reduced the wages of their shopmen, but instead of striking the shopmen applied for boards of inquiry and conciliation under the industrial disputes act. This machinery has thus far prevented any walkouts on the Canadian railroads.

Under the Canadian law a board is set up for each individual dispute. It consists of three members, one named by the employees directly concerned, one by the company, and the third, if these two shall fail to agree, by the government. The awards of these boards are not compulsory. After the award under the Canadian law has been made, either side may refuse to accept it. But it is asserted that the law has maintained industrial peace throughout Canada since it was enacted; and the law has, of course, had its trial through the after-the-war reconstruction period—a period that has produced many labor troubles in Canada and elsewhere.

It is certain that when congress convenes, either in special session in November or in regular session in December, there will be a flood of bills proposing ways for settling strikes. The administration is obviously ambitious to have a program of its own—a program that will appeal to the country and to congress. It is with this in mind that the President is taking counsel from week to week with men whose advice is worth listening to.

#### More Long-Time Bonds.

The new government bonds will be 30-year bonds dated October

16, 1922, maturing October 15, 1952, and redeemable at the option of the United States on and after October 15, 1937. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form in denominations of \$100 and upward. This is a refunding issue and it affords an opportunity to holders of 4% 60-cent Victory notes to acquire a long-time government bond in place of Victory notes which will mature and be redeemed within the next 30 months.

On April 30, 1921, when the treasury first announced its refunding program, the gross public debt, on the basis of daily treasury statements, amounted to about \$21,000,000,000, of which over \$7,500,000,000 was maturing within about two years. On September 30, 1922, the total gross debt on the same basis stood about \$22,500,000,000, and of the early maturing debt about \$4,000,000,000 had already been retired or refunded, chiefly into short-term treasury notes with maturities spread over the next four fiscal years.

There will fall due this fiscal year, about \$1,100,000,000 of treasury certificates of indebtedness, about \$625,000,000 maturity value of war savings certificates of the series of 1918, and about \$1,800,000,000 Victory notes. Of the treasury certificates, about \$48,000,000 represents Pittman act certificates which will be retired this year through the recollage of silver bullion; while about \$100,000,000 of loan certificates, maturing October 16, 1922, will be paid out of funds already in hand. The retirement of these certificates will leave only tax certificates outstanding.

#### New Savings Certificates.

After October 16, 1922, the next maturities fall on December 15, and include about \$870,000,000 face amount of 4% per cent Victory notes called for redemption, and about \$420,000,000 of maturing tax certificates of series TD, and TD-2, against which the treasury will receive in December about \$250,000,000 of income and profits taxes. On January 1, 1923, \$625,000,000 of war savings certificates become payable, but the treasury has already announced a new offering of treasury savings certificates with a view to refunding as much as possible of the maturity into obligations of the same general character and with the same appeal to the needs of the small investor.

The treasury will shortly announce special facilities for the exchange of maturing war savings certificates for the new treasury savings certificates, and plans in this manner to provide for a substantial part of the war savings maturity. The only treasury certificates maturing in the second half of the fiscal year 1923, are about \$266,000,000 on March 15, 1923, and about \$273,000,000 on June 15, 1923, both of which are covered by the income and profits tax payments estimated for those dates. On May 20, 1923, the remaining \$930,000,000 of 4% per cent Victory notes will mature.

The maturities which remain and have to be refunded, the treasury will meet through issues of refunding securities, properly adjusted to market conditions, and Secretary Mellon believes it will be able to meet them without disturbance to the markets and without strain on the financial machinery.

#### Market Hasn't Been Disturbed.

During the course of the refunding operations which have been in progress, the treasury has issued from time to time treasury certificates of indebtedness, treasury notes and treasury savings certificates, all relatively short term. These operations have been successful and have been accomplished without disturbance to the market for outstanding securities. With the announcement of the bonds now offered, the treasury is adding to its list a refunding issue of long-time bonds. These bonds will provide through exchanges and otherwise for a substantial part of heavy maturities falling on December 15, and the success of the offering will leave only a normal amount of financing to be placed on that date.

It is four years since the treasury has offered to the people of the United States an issue of long-time government bonds. During that period it has been financing itself on a short-term basis, and it has succeeded in placing with investors throughout the country a great volume of treasury certificates and treasury notes.

The whole situation in regard to Liberty bonds and Victory bonds which the American people purchased so generously during the war has shown great improvement within the last few months. The treasury department is of the opinion that there is small likelihood of these bonds ever going below par again, and says that undoubtedly a great many persons who sold their holdings of these bonds when their value was depressed now regret that action.

#### Prevention of Goitre.

Goitre seems to be prevalent in some sections and it now seems that its ravages may be easily prevented. "Simple goitre is the easiest of all diseases to prevent," wrote Doctor Marine, the great specialist in this disease, some time ago. Iodine is known to be necessary to the normal function of the thyroid gland. Goitre is an expression of deficiency of iodine in the thyroid, and the elaborate experiments made recently by Dr. O. P. Kimball on the school children of Akron, O., furnish conclusive evidence that administering a minute quantity of iodine every day acts as a preventative in such regions where goitre prevails.

#### Drinking It?

"Guess I'll have to stop selling to that man," declared the druggist. "Why so?" "He wants too much horse liniment for a man who has no horse,"—Judge.

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**Good in Refraining From Ill.**  
The man who does no ill to his neighbor must do some good.—George Hall.